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VOL. XXII NO. 101 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

GENERAL ROUND-UP OF LABOUR LEADERS

Special Powers Act Enforced

Police Midnight Surprise

There was an unexpected turn in the Mill strike situation late on Sunday night. Everything was quiet throughout the day in the Labour area and there was not the least suspicion that the Police would spring a surprise by a general round-up of Labour leaders.

For the first time the Emergency Powers Act was brought into operation to deal with a strike, when Rao Saheb Patwardhan, with a full compliment of C. I. D. Officers of the Special Branch led a house-to-house raid and took into custody nine Labour leaders by 1 a.m. on Monday morning.

The arrested leaders were brought to the Esplanade Police Station in taxis escorted by officers and police constables.

NAMES OF ARRESTED PERSONS

The arrested persons are:—

Mr. V. B. KARNIK, Advocate, Bombay High Court, General Secretary, Council of Action, All-India Textile Labour Conference. This is the third time he has been arrested in connection with the General Strike.

Mr. B. T. RANADIVE, Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union, who has been on bail after his previous arrest in connection with the strike.

Mr. CHARLES MASCARENHAS, Mr. S. V. Ghate, Mr. S. S. Mirajker, Mr. S. D. Vaidya, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Union; Mr. S. V. Deshpande of the Young Workers' League; Mr. S. S. Patker and Mr. S. G. Sardesai, Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union.

ARRESTED UNDER EMERGENCY POWERS ACT

They have been arrested under Section 3 of the Provincial Emergency Powers Act (Bombay Special Emergency Powers Act) which reads as follows:—"Any officer of Government authorised in this behalf by general or special order of the Governor-in-Council, may, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has acted, is acting or is about to act, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or peace, himself arrest such persons, or may direct the arrest without warrant by such person, and in making such arrests any powers and means which may be exercised or used in making an arrest, with or without warrant, under the Code, may be exercised and used.

Provided that no person shall, unless the Governor-in-Council shall, by special order otherwise directs, be so detained in custody for a period exceeding 15 days;

Provided further that no person shall be so detained in custody for a period exceeding two months."

It will be rememebered that these provisions were used in dealing with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

SEARCH FOR PENDSE & JOGLEKAR.

As we go to Press, we learn that police are searching for Messrs. Lalji Pendse and K. N. Joglekar.

The arrested persons have been lodged in the Esplanade Police lock-up and will, it is understood, be put before the Police Commissioner before being sent to jail for detention.

These arrests bring the total number of leaders arrested so far to 16.

CHRISTIANS' POSITION IN INDIA

Grave Concern At Law And Order Divorced From British Servants

PAGE-CROFT'S LETTER TO ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

LONDON, April 29.

The position of Christians in India with regard to law and order divorced from the British control and administration from which British servants are eliminated is viewed with the gravest possible concern, declares Sir H Page-Croft, in the course of a lengthy letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Many Christians who have given the whole of their lives for missionary work in India expressed the view that age-long Hindu-Moslem hostility can only be bridged by the example and precepts of Christianity. It was the earnest hope of millions of churchmen that the partnership of British Indians will remain the foundation of reform in any consttitutional changes.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AT RANCHI

Public Meeting Addressed "En Route" And Purse And Collections Received

RANCHI, April 29.

Gandhiji, accompanied by Babu Rajendra Prasad, who joined him at Purulia, this morning, and Mira Ben, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Miss Harrison and secretaries left Purulia at 3 p.m. and arrived at Ranchi by car at 5-30 p.m.

"En route" Mr. Gandhi addressed a public meeting at Jhalda and received a purse there. He also made a collection from the gathering that awaited him on arrival at Birla House, Ranchi. He is observing silence till tomorrow evening.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S RECEPTION

Calcutta Appoints Committee

CALCUTTA, April 29.

At a meeting held at Albert Hall this afternoon a reception committee was formed with Srimati Basanti Devi as chairman on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta to make arrangements for giving a reception to Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

Seth J. Bajaj 'En Route' To Ranchi

CALCUTTA, April 29

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and party passed through Calcutta 'en route' to Ranchi.—A.P.

FINANCIAL JUGGLERY

Senator Robinson Attacks British Budget

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The accusation that Mr. Neville Chamberlain deliberately juggled with the budget to avoid paying of the American Debt was made in the Senate by Mr. Robinson, the Republican leader, who said that Mr. Chamberlain was an adroit statesman and the similarity between 140 million dollar surplus and 150 million interest owed to America was too striking.—Reuter.

SULTANPUR FIRING

M. L. C. Criticises Way Of Dealing With Situation

LAHORE, April 29.

Maulvi Mazhar Ali Azhar, member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Secretary, Majlis Ahrar-i-Islam, in the course of a statement declares that up to 28th April deathroll exceeds 70 and the number of injured are more than 250, as a result of firing at Sultanpur on Moharrum Day.

The Maulvi severely criticises the state authorities for the way in which they dealt with the situation.

BRING DETENUS BACK FROM ANDAMANS

Congress Leaders Urge Repressive Laws' Repeal

CALCUTTA, April 29

Thirty Congress leaders of Bengal have issued a statement urging the Swarajya Party to work for the release of political prisoners, for bringing detenus back from the Andamans and for the repeal of repressive laws.—A.P.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS MEET

Devising Programme For Ranchi Conference

RELEASE OF POLITICALS & DETENUS TO BE URGED

Move to Organise Party in All Centres With View to Capturing Legislative Seats

CALCUTTA, April 29.

About 60 Bengal Swarajists attended the meeting this evening at Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar's residence. Dr. B. C. Roy presided and prominent among others present were Mr. S. C. Mitra, M L A, Mr T C Goswami, Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. Kiranshankar Ray, The Kumar of Narajole, Mr. S. K. Roy and Chowdhury Jalaluddin Hashemi.

The meeting was held in private, but it is understood that Dr. Roy explained to the members for about half an hour what had transpired at the Delhi Conference, and the outcome of the discussion which he and certain other leaders subsequently had with Gandhiji. Dr. Roy then invited opinions of District representatives.

The meeting is in progress.

"NO NEED REVIVING SWARAJ PARTY.

Meanwhile, another section of Congressmen had held a meeting at the Albert Hall, this afternoon, and passed a resolution to the effect that there was no need for the revival of the Swaraj Party, but that if the Congress decided to revise its policy and support council entry, it shold be done by the A.I.C.C. subject to ratification by a special session of the Congress.—A. P.

POLITICALS AND DETENUS

The meeting unanimously requested Dr. Roy to include in the party's programme of work questions relating to the treatment of political prisoners in general including detenus, deportees and Andaman prisoners and their repatriation to their respective provinces.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The question was also raised whether the declaration of fundamental rights as incorporated in the Karachi Congress resolution should be reaffirmed by the Swaraj Party. This it was finally decided was unnecessary since every member of the Swaraj Party must also be a Congress member.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

Some of those present brought up the question of what should be the immediate programme of

(Continued on page 10)

POTENCY OF RANCHI CONFERENCE

To Be Businesslike Deliberative Assembly

Intensive Constructive Work To Be Pursued

Leaders Starting For Venue Of Swaraj Party Gathering

RANCHI, April 29.

The maximum attendance in the Swarajya Party Conference is not expected to exceed 200. Dr. B. C. Roy's contingent from Bengal will be 50 strong.

Gandhiji and his party, Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. B. C. Roy will be staying at the Birla House, while others will be accommodaed at the Mymensingh House, and three houses on the Kanke Road, close to Sree Bhavan, will be the meeting place of the Swarajist Conference.

"En route," Gandhiji will stop at Jhalda where he will address a public meeting in the evening, and will receive a purse. After the evening meals he will commence his silence for the day and then will leave for Ranchi by car.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, April 29.

The Secretariat of the Swaraj Party, in a statement to the press, further explains the object of the Ranchi Conference. The statement observes:

"The number of Congress men invited to the Ranchi Conference has been strictly limited for reasons explained in earlier statement. Had all the suggestions made from different provinces been accepted the number invited would have reached 1,000 or more. Had we thrown our doors open to those who for some reason or other, ceased to take an active part in the Congress after 1930, the proposed gathering would hav become a much larger one.

However, tne Conference at Ranchi is intended to be a businesslike deliberative assembly which may be followed by similar conferences in different provinces as occasion may demand to organise intensive constructive work of the Congress in pursuance of the resolution of the Karachi Congress, according to further recommendations of the A. I. C. C., as and whnn tney may be made.

COUNTRY-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

It is hoped that in order to focuss public attention on the objectionable nature of the White Paper, steps will be taken to launch a country-wide campaign, alongside organised constructive work in the country, to keep the ideals for which the Congress stands constantly before the Indian people."

Pandit Malaviya has wired to Dr. Ansari sending his blessing for the Ranchi Conference, but regretting his inability to attend, as he is unable to stand the strain of a double journey.

BOUND FOR RANCHI.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali left by the afternoon express, the first-named proceeding direct to Ranchi, while Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali left for Calcutta "en route" to Ranchi.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga was also a passenger by the same train.

The Punjab and Delhi contingents including Dr. Satyapal, Mian Pirbux, Mr. J. N. Sahni and a few others are leaving for Ranchi to-morrow.—A.P.

DELHI CONGRESSMEN GETTING BUSY

NEW DELHI, April 28.

With the approach of the Ranchi Swaraj Party Conference the local Congressmen are getting busy, and an emergent meeting has been called of the Delhi workers, tomorrow morning, in order to decide upon the number of delegates to be sent to the Ranchi Conference from Delhi and the programme of their work.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Asaf Ali, Convener and Secretary, respectively, of the Swarajya Party are leaving by the Tufan Mail to Ranchi to-morrow.

"A TIMELY LEAD"

Pandit Indara, Deshbandhu Gupta, and a couple of persons (including lady delegates) are expected to follow. In the meantime, the absence of any announcement from Simla regarding the dissolution of the Assembly is being keenly felt, and the atmosphere of suspense pervades the Congress circles.

Dr. Ansari's statement that irrespective of the Government's decision "that Swaraj Party must be organised in a fighting trim" has been welcomed as a timely lead and a fitting reply to Government's vacillation.—A.P.

Why Strike Must Be Settled Immediately

Millowners' Attitude Helps Lancashire

(By Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The millowners have refused to face the public and take it into their confidence. The annual general meeting of their Association, which was to take place tomorrow (Monday), has been postponed 'sine die' "in view of the Labour situation in Bombay" and His Excellency the Governor is deprived of the opportunity which the public had expected would be made use of by him to bring about peace in the textile industry. The Chairman of the Millowners' Association regrets "the inconvenience caused to the members of the Association and those who had been invited to attend the function," but, it is amazing, he has no regret for keeping the public and the large number of shareholders who stand to lose by the deadlock in the industry in ignorance of his plans in regard to the General Strike and the situation that has arisen as a result of it. Does this mean that millowners are conscious that the demands of the workers are just and reasonable and that public opinion is in active sympathy with workers who have been forced into the desparate struggle to maintain their living standards? Or is it that the millowners expect that starvation would drive the workers back to work?

PUBLIC SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

That public sympatny is on the side of the workers was amply demonstrated by the huge public meeting called by the Congress Socialist Group on Sunday evening on the Chowpatty Sands.

ADVANTAGE TO LANCASHIRE.

Apart from these considerations, a grave problem of wide national interest arises. I pointed out on Saturday the absence of a seepdy and amicable settlement of the present dispute will give back to Lancashire her lost market in India. It is well-known that the productive capacity of the Bombay mills has been considerably curtailed due to the closing down of 31 or so of the 82 mills in the City. Japanese imports have been limited by the recent agreement. Khadi cannot yet effectively compete with machine made cloth, apart from its comparative meagre production capacity. The Ottawa preferences have placed Lancashire in a very advantageous position.

(Continued on page 9).

LABOUR'S WAR ON FASCISM

London Trades Council Calls Delegates Conference

LONDON, April 28.

The London Trades Council has called a special meeting of the delegates of a quarter million trade unionists for May 24th to consider the methods for combating Fascism.

In a memorandum sent to the delegates, the Secretary of the council of states that the only possible alternative to Fascism can emerge through a complete reorganisation of society.

The blow for reorganisation, he adds, must be struck by the wage and salary earners through the trade union movement. They must demand a concrete plan for immediate action.—Reuter.

RELEASED FROM SIBERIA

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, April 28.

Bishop Antoine Malecki, formerly of Leningrad, who is now liberated by the Soviet after five years' imprisonment in Siberia, is shortly expected here. The Bishop has already arrived in Moscow, according Catholic newspapers. He is over 70 years old.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND YOUR EVENINGS?

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KHADI EXHIBITION

AT

VANITA VISHRAM GARDENS, Sandhurst Road

OPEN DAILY

Saturdays and Sundays from 2 P.M. to 8 P.M.
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INDIA'S PREMIER INDUSTRY

BUY KHADI

and

HELP AFFLICTED BIHAR

STOP PRESS

WORLD'S RECORD OUTDOOR HIGH-JUMP.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STANFORD, (California) April 29

A jump of six feet 9-1/8th inches was accomplished by Walter Harty. This is claimed to be a world's record in outdoor high-jump.

HUGE NAZI DEMONSTRATION.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMSTERDAM, April 29.

Twelve thousand Dutch Nazis participated in a monster demonstsration in Amsterdam's Olympia, last evening. The meeting was orderly, though five are slightly injured in scuffles during the march of 8,000 provincial Nazis from the station to the Hall.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday 22nd April one Diploma, M.D., M.S. (Homoeo.) named Zeferino Fernandes. Finder kindly return to Dr. Lall, 59 Portuguese Church St., Dadar. (2313).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately 1,000 young men and women on Salary up to Rs. 200 p.m. No cash deposit. Apply at once to Box No. 2296, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Typist and a Correspondent Clerk Apply with testimonials and salary expected. Box No. 2316, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted a Teacher, very strong in Mathematics to write a portion of key to Arithmetic Made Easy by Prof. Ghosh and Dhawn for Matric Students of the Indian Universities. The Mathematical House, Lahore. (2312).

Wanted Unemployed Active Graduates, Veterans and Artisans as Attendants. No cash salary. Plain living maintenance. Arrive soon or correspond with 8 anna stamps:—Thakursaheb Ishwerisinghji, Kanderwasa, (near) Namli, R.M.Rly. (2311)

Wanted—For a First Class Life Insurance Company of Bombay, Inspectors and Organizers on probation for six months on Rs. 100 p.m. to be confirmed on Rs. 125—135—150 after the probation period if found capable. Apply stating previous experience in Insurance line to Box No. 8306, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The City Homoeopathic Medical College (Regd.) Kesarbaugh, Vincent Road, Dadar.—New Session starts from 1st June. Regulated scientific coaching by eminent staff. A rare opportunity for those aspiring to become scientific Homoeopaths. Apply early to avoid disappointment.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Cheap Loans for Household Purposes. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 2264

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Owing to a sudden break down in health, the Proprietor of a well-known Restaurant and Cafe with a good standing business connection of over 40 years standing yielding good profits and situated in the finest position in Calcutta has been medically advised a complete treatment and rest abroad, is now open either to sell the business outright or to admit a working partner with a capital of Rs. 50,000. Handsome profits guaranteed and splendid opportunity for a Retired Person of pushing abilities. Full particulars etc. on application to Box No. 2305, "Bombay Chronicle."

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

American Cotton. To-day's Dead Certainty for Rs. 10 if fails Rs. 12 refunded. Monthly hundred per cent profitable genuine business, small or big investments without risks. Most successful system for Daily one and two forecasts taught at low fees. "Ideal", Room 30, Railway Hotel, Charni Road Tram Junction Time 10 to 8. (2308).

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Motussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified,

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of C. I. pipes, tubes and collars.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday, 10-5-1934 together with an earnest money of Rs 1,100. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for "C. I. Pipes, Tubes and Collars".

The time within which the supply will be made, should be stated.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. K. VARIAVA,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road Bombay No. 11. 8305

S. S. NAGATO MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 27th instant from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 1. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 434 of 1934.

Messrs Khimji Poonja and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Hummam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and on behalf of all the other creditors of the deceased Fazaralli Jivaji Raja, late of Bombay and Sidhpur Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, who carried on business in Bombay at Mirza Street without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) Jenubbai, widow of Fazaralli Jivaji Raja, (2) Sarafali Fazarali Jivaji Raja, and (3) Jenubbai, daughter of Fazaralli Jivaji Raja, all of Sidhpur Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Sidhpur. ... Defendants.

To

All the Creditors of Fazaralli Jivaji Raja .... Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 23rd day of March, 1934. Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the plaintiff has filed the above suit on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of deceased Fazaralli Jivaji Raja praying inter alia:—

(1) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court;

(2) that for the purpose aforesaid all necessary directions may be given, inquiries made, orders passed and accounts taken;

(3) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit a Receiver may be appointed with all necessary powers to take charge of the estate of the deceased;

(4) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing the estate of the deceased or any part thereof;

(5) that the plaintiffs' costs of this suit may be provided for, and

(6) that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

AND that the hearing of the Suit has been fixed for the 9th day of May, 1934.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1934.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master

(Sd). TAHIR ALI

The 21st day of April, 1934.

Messrs. KANGA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 8303

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have appointed Messrs. Darabshaw B. Cursetjee's Sons, as our Stevedores and they will do all the Stevedoring work in connection with entering and clearing, loading and unloading, and transhipment for our steamers commencing from 1st May, 1934, in place of Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee & Co., who will cease to work as our Stevedores from 1st May, 1934.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
8304

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.

DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Shareholders of the Company, who have not yet forwarded to the Company their certificates of Old Ordinary and Preference Shares for being exchanged into Deferred Shares pursuant to the Reorganisation Scheme, are requested to do so at an early date.

Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately.

For The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.
A. M. MEHTA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1934. 8295

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Heijin Maru	4364	25 Apr.	30 Apr.
Nagato Maru	5901	27 Apr.	5 May
*Tango Maru	6893	29 Apr.	10 May
Mayebashi Maru	7005	18 May	29 May
Hakodate Maru	5903	26 May	5 June

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Apr.
Katori Maru	10000	15 May

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May
Hankozaki Maru	10500	23 May

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 May
Chinchiba Maru	17500	6 June

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 May
Hiye Maru	11600	4 June

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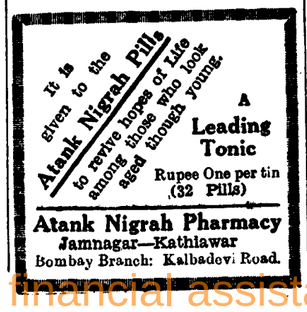
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A Leading Tonic
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BUFFOONS
are here to split your sides with laughter.
The Frozen Faced
BUSTER KEATON
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The Long Nosed
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To-day and during the week
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KING KONG ON ITS WAY.

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TOM BROWN
In First National's Sensation of Sensations
"CENTRAL AIRPORT"

Even Baby knows that no soap can be so good for sensitive skins as Mysore Sandal Soap. Its fragrance and purity prevent all roughness and blemishes, leaving the skin soft, smooth and cool.

Agents:—
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81, Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

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OFFICE :—
M. P. Barfa Building, Pydhony, Bombay

ANTICIPATING RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Itola Session Of Patidar Youth Conference Adjourned 'Sine Die'

BARODA, April 28

The third Itola session of the Patidar Youth Conference fixed for April 28 and 29 under the presidency of Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel has been postponed 'sine die' in anticipation of the probable release of all political prisoners by this Government of India following Mahatma Gandhi's withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement.

The seventh Itola session of the Patidar Ladies Conference which was scheduled to be held concurrently with the Youth Conference has for the same reason been put off indefinitely. —(United Press).

TEMPLE DISPUTE APPEAL DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJPUTANA, (By Mail).

The Additional District and Sessions Judge Ajmer-Merwara has rejected the appeal preferred by the trustees of the Jugdish Temple against the order passed by Mr. Jawahir Lal Rawat, Sub-Judge First Class Ajmer, in what is known as Jagdish Ghat Well dispute.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
April 28.

Tergestea, Alberti, Kobe.
Bhutan, Harris, London.
Arabia, Lavaguino, Java.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Ellora, Beytangh, Karachi.
Hepodeni, Hardy, Calcutta.
Ranella, Stoves, Miri.

DEPARTURES.
April 30.

Jalaratan, Day, Rangoon.
Hepodeni, Hardy, Karachi.

LOADING.
April 28.

Steamer City of Poona for Liverpool.

Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.

S S Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tergestea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bhutan:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Bhutan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Arabia:—The M Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaratan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaratan will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Hepodeni:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Hepodeni, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Ranella:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Ranella, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Miri with a cargo of kerosene oil.

EXPORTS
Bombay, April 28.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—5 guts D Abraham and Sons; 110 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 25 bales cotton fly G M Vyas and Co; 145 bales cotton fly Chunilal and Sons; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 188 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 406 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

For Bremen:—62 bales catton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 5180 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 250 bags mustard seed T S Thadani and Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 435 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 2546 bags myrabolum C Jivanlal and Co.; 1 fly V P Maskai; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For New York:—500 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co; 225 bales cotton waste G M Vyas and Co.

For Gydnia:—55 bales cotton

From Gydnia:—55 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co.

S S Tergestea for Venice:—695 bags castor seed T S Thadani and Sons; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Izmir:—58 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Istambul:—10 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—500 tons iron scrap G Gabriel.

For Marseilles:—115 bags kanggrain A Ibrahim.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—4500 bags myrabolum C Jivandas and Co.

S S Nagato Maru for Osaka:—150 tons iron scrap Ali Bros; 50 tons iron scrap A Popatial and Sons.

For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap A Popatial and Sons.

S S Heijin Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagosaki:—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

S S Bhutan for Kobe:—550 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 28.

S S Kabinga, agents J. Finlay and Co, from Hull:—175 cases machinery; 50 bags gypsum; 170 cases wasting blue; 265 cases metal polish; 111 cases acid jars; 80 cases alum; 50 cases dental plaster; 300 drums disinfectant fluid; 98 drums distemper; 55 drums turpentine; 69 drums varnish; 72 drums colour; 510 drums linseed oil; 1468 drums paint; 1346 bundles steel bars; 575 bundles steel angles; 360 bundles steel plates.

From Middlesbro:—87 cases expanded metal; 1075 bundles steel sheets.

From Dunkirk:—923 bundles steel joists; 2985 bundles steel rods; 840 bundles steel hoops; 2089 bundles steel bars.

MINOR GIRLS MUST BE PROTECTED

Ranchi Ethnologist's Plea For Drastic Remedy

RANCHI, April 26.
(By Mail).

"The practice of 'selling' girls is certainly rampant in Chota Nagpur, so much so that in common parlance in the Ranchi District the expression 'buying a wife' is employed to mean 'marrying'. An aboriginal generally says, 'I sold my daughter to so and so' to mean 'I married my daughter to so and so'. Thus declares Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray, the well-kniwn ethnologist on aboriginal races in recording his opinon on the Bill for the protection of minor girls.

Rai Bahadur Ray adds that, in fact, among the aborigines and low-caste Hindus of the Ranchi District there can be no marriage without the payment of "bride-price" which is in some cases pretty heavy.

According to him among low-caste Hindus and many Hinduised aborigines the brides are in many case minors, though usually so among animistic (tribal) aborigines.

"BRIDE-PRICE."

He thinks that one reason for the custom of exaction of "bride-price" appears to be the difference in tht numerical strength of the respective population of the two sexes. Thus, in the Ranchi District, the total unmarried population among the Hindus and the Animists are:—Male-Hindus 202,676, tribal 91,974, Female-Hindus 165,021 and tribal 83,741. But, in his opinion perhaps a more potent cause of the practice of "selling" girls and "buying" brides is the economic advantage secured by the family of the husband in getting an additional helping hand for work in the household and in the fields.

DRASTIC REMEDIES.

He expresses the opinion, "Crying social evils do require drastic remedies by legislation when many of those who have the capacity and opportunity to become 'social leaders' prefer to play the role of 'political leaders' and leave society to drift into chaos and ruin."

OPEN CONCUBINAGE.

According to him, among the aboriginal Hos tribe of Singhbhum for instance, a large proportion of the male population cannot contract legal marriage through inability to pay the high 'bride-price' which is customary amongst them so that 'open concubinage is of frequent occurrence among the Hos whose forefathers condemned concubinage.'

He, therefore, strongly recommends that a bill on improved lines should be drafted and introduced to cope with the real social evils which probably the author of the Bill has in view, namely, the abolition of 'bride-selling' and the prevention of the marriage of a man of advanced age with an immature girl.—A.P.

SRI PRAKASA FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS

BENARES, April 27.

Mr. Sriprakasa, formerly General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, in the course of a press interview supports the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience, but disapproves the council entry movement at present. He favours a change of he policy and programme of the Congress and urges the holding of the full session to chalk out a new programme.—A.P.

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"Brief Soviet Lawyer For Kabul Prisoners"

Defence Committee's Appeal To Russian Ambassador At Afghan Capital

LAHORE, April 28

Comrade Ram Kishen, Secretary, Kabul Prisoners' Defence Committee has sent the following letter to the Soviet Ambassador in Kabul:—

Comrade:—You might have been informed through Indian newspapers that large gatherings of workers, peasants and Naujwans held under the auspices of the K. K. party and the Naujwan Bharat Sabha have passed resolutions expressing indignation at the detention without trial for the last nine months of Comrades Gurmukh Singh and Pritvi Singh in Kabul Jail.

These public gatherings have, at the same time, requested you to make representations on behalf of these prisoner comrades to the Soviet authorities for grant of Soviet citizenship right and, if this right is conceded, to defend them in Kabul Court as your own nationals. Telegrams have already been sent to you to this effect. None here wants you to involve the Soviet Government into unnecessary international complications thereby, it is at the same time, expected that you would do everything possible in the circumstances.

FOR SOVIET LAWYERS?

On behalf of the "Kabul Prisoners" defence Committee I may intimate to you that the Committee is ready to bear the expenses of briefing a Soviet lawyer who will represent Comrades Gurmukh Singh and Prithvi Singh before Soviet Judicial authorities in order to establish their right of Soviet citizenship. You will realise that in the present circumstances this is the only course left to the Committee.

I, therefore, earnestly hope that you would return an early detailed reply as regards the possibility of presentation of the case and expenses etc. to my request so that arrangements might be made to that effect and the claim contested before Soviet Judicial authorities.—United Press).

REWARD FOR THEIR "LOYALTY"

Shias Want Recognition As Separate Political Entity

LAHORE, April 28.

The claim that no Shia has ever been accused of a disloyal utterance not to speak of a political crime and that no Shia has ever participated in the music before mosque and cow controversies was made in an address presented by the Shia community of the Punjab to the retiring Chief Justice, Sir Shadilal today.

The address added that tossing waves and surging blows of the communal tension had never ruffled the serenity and calmness of the community which had the unique distinction of being the only community which had stood loyally by the British Crown and her sister communities throughout India. The address urged that looking to the political importance and numerical strength of the community, the Shias should be recognised as a separate political entity having exclusive rights and privileges.

Replying to the address Sir Shadilal said that the question of recognising the Shias as a separate political entity was a political matter outside his jurisdiction.—A.P.

FOR CAPTURING DACOIT GANG

5 Villagers Awarded Exemption Of Capitation Tax For 3 Years

RANGOON, April 29.

The gallantry of five Burman villagers in capturing a band of dacoits has not only resulted in the recognition of their work by the Pegu Commissioner but also in a refard consisting of exemption of their capitation tax for three years.

It is reported that sometime back the house of an Indian was attacked by a band of dacoits, who were arrested by the five Burmans before they left the house with the loot.—A. P.

Sentence For Making False Insurance Claim Reduced

PESHAWAR, April 28.

The Additional Judicial Commissioner on revision reduced the sentence from three to two years' rigorous and remitted the fine of Rs. 1,000 on Dashrathlal, Proprietor of the Bundelkhand Motor Agency, Nowshera, who had been convicted by the Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, for submitting a false insurance claim for Rs. 3,000 to Messrs. Bruel and Co., Bombay, for a car, which according to the prosecution was burnt by the accused intentionally near the Pumping Station Road at Risalpur. The accused pleaded that the fire was a result of self-ignition.—A.P.

Rangoon.—Enquiries reveal that a third attempt at train wrecking was made on Wednesday at 8 p.m. on the Nyaunglebin-Madauk line, when a large boulder was found placed across the line just before a local mixed train was passing between Inwaing and Pazunmyaung railway stations. The obstruction was detected and removed in time. The train was delayed for about six minutes.—A.P.

TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

Federal Science Academy Opened In Bangalore

BANGALORE, April 28.

An all-India Institution under the name and style of the Indian Academy of Sciences was registered to-day in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, says Sir C. V. Raman, in a communication to the press.

The Federal type of academy now registered is primarily intended to stimulate scientific work in the Provinces, bring them together, and promote the steady progress of scientific researches throughout India and is designed on the principle that scientific activities in the different Provinces should be the legitimate function of Provincial Academies co-ordinated by an All-India central body which as the supreme representative of the Coincil of Provincial Scientists and leaders of public opinion, will deal with the broader questions of policy, its influence on Indian and international thought, organising scientific undertakings of All-India significance, and participation in international scientific enterprises.

It is proposed to summon a meeting of all scientists in India in July at a central place with a view to implementing the intention and purposes of the Central and Provincial constitution of this Federal Indian Academy.—A.P.

Peaceful Moharrum In Nagpur

NAGPUR, April 27.

The Muharram celebrations passed off peacefully. A marked feature this year was the participation of Hindus in large numbers some of whom took out tazias in a procession and performed their immersion ceremony with as much devotion as Muslims. There were elaborate police arrangements in various parts of the city but no untoward incident occurred. A Muslim boy sustained severe burns his clothes having caught fire by a torch in his hand and later died in hospital.—A. P.

JANJIRA RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

Mr. V. R. Dighe writes:—

In response to the appeal on behalf of the Janjira Relief Fund Committee, H. H. the Nawabsaheb of the Janjira State has contributed Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Royal Family. Besides, the amount of Rs. 350 has been already spent for the relief measures adopted immediately for the afflicted families of the peasants on account of the big fire at Shigra.

Shet Cursondas Vassanji, a prominent merchant of Bombay has made a contribution of Rs. 201 to the Committee. Also the following gentlemen from Bombay, have subscribed to the Fund as below:—

Sjt. Gopal Balwant Pradhan Rs. 20; Sjt. Kamalakant A Phadnis Rs. 5; Sjt. B R Karkhanis Rs. 5; Sjt. V M Khopkar Rs. 2; Sjt. V S Nerurkar Re. 1; Sjt. G L Mathure Re. 1; Sjt. S R Venkataram Re. 1; Sjt. P S Vishwanathan Re. 1.

Shet Cursondas Vassanji granted a sum of Rs. 151 towards the repairing of the Laxminarayan temple at Murud.

FELL IN LOVE WITH WATCHMAN

Bhatia Woman's Alleged Confession Before Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 28.

A large number of residents of Ghatkopar, mostly women, flocked the whole of yesterday to the police lock-up, wherein is detained a Gujarati Bhatia woman, aged 27, in connection with a kidnapping case. A Pathan accused is kept in the adjoining cell.

It is alleged by the police that Gooljamal, a Pathan watchman, kidnapped Pramlabai, wife of Pratapsi Jamnadas, from the lawful guardianship of her husband, residing at Bhandup about a fortnight ago. They were detained by the Karachi police on suspicion, while alighting from a steamer. Before a Karachi Magistrate, the woman is alleged to have said that she had come with the Pathan of her own free will, as she was in love with him. On a warrant issued by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, both of them were brought to Ghatkopar on Thursday afternoon.

A private case in which Pratapsi Jamnadas, the husband of Pramilabai, has charged the Pathan watchman with enticing away a married woman, is fixed for hearing by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on Monday next.

The Ghatkopar police are inquiring into the charges of kidnapping a woman with criminal intent and theft of silver utensils against the Pathan and the woman.

NEW SEDITION BILL IN ENGLAND

A Liberal Protest

The "News Chronicle" writes:—

Having notoriously solved all the major national problems with which it was confronted, and having therefore nothing better to do, the Government is taking thought for our poor soldiers and sailors and airmen. What greater service could it render to these patriotic and devoted defenders of our soil than to introduce a Bill "to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of endeavours to seduce members of his Majesty's forces from their duty or allegiance"?

The only question that arises—and it would be churlish perhaps to press the point unduly—is whether his Majesty's forces need such additional protection. According to an officer of the headquarters staff of the Aldersho Command, they do not. "From my experience", he told the "News Chronicle" yesterday, "so far as this Command is concerned—and Aldershot, after all, is the largest garrison town in the Empire—I can say with all truthfulness that it has absolutely no trouble in this connection".

We should imagine that in fact his Majesty's forces are quite as well able to take care of themselves and to maintain their duty and allegiance to the State as the ununiformed sections of the community and that they are no more responsive to the persuasions of uninspiring Communist leaflets than they are to the Soviet wireless propaganda to which they can listen-in as often as the spirit moves them.

The chief purpose of this wholly unnecessary measure is no doubt to confer on the police, as it does, the power of search and seizure and thus to prevent a repetition of successful civil actions against the police for trespass and the detention of documents. The Bill, with its heavy penalties, is a large pill for imaginary earthquakes. It is not founded on reality.

It will induce among foreign nations the false and absurd belief that this country is secretly seething with sedition. It supplies one more superfluous aid to the fussy exercise of authority And the provision which penalises the "possession" of seditious literature suggests a number of disagreeable speculations on the nature of seditious literature according to the nice judgment of Police Constable Hodge.

Ex-Editor Of "Gujarat Patrika" Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 29

Mr. Ambalal Parakh, former editor of the "Gujarat Patrika" a weekly conducted by Government was arrested last night on the station under sec. 420 in connection, it is alleged, with the accounts of the "Gujarat Patrika". He was taken to the police quarters direct from the station.

Rugby.—The New Metropolitan Police College at Hendon, where candidates for officer ranks of police force will be trained, will be opened by Prince of Wales on May 31st.—B.O.W.

REFUSED TO PART WITH KIRPANS

Why Police Are Alleged To Have Fired On Sikh Party

M.L.A's PLEA FOR NON-OFFICIAL INQUIRY

LYALLPUR, April 28.

A well attended public meeting of the Sikhs was held in the Bara Gurdwara under the auspices of District Akali Dal (affiliated to Central Akali Dal) to condemn the recent firing in Chak No. 73, where two Sikhs were killed and some were injured, Dr. Harsaran Singh presiding.

L. Chint Ram Thapar, while criticising the firing, referred to certain propaganda started in some local papers in justification of firing and said from his personal knowledge that it was being done on behalf of interested persons.

THIS "GREAT FUSS"

S. Sant Singh, M L A., (who along with Master Sara Singh had carried on an enquiry into the whole affair), narrated in detail the facts of the incident and said that sant Kishen Singh (who was killed on the spot and was the leader of the party) led a pious life and wielded a great influence in the whole "Ilaqa". According to Sikh religious traditions he used to give punishment for the non-observance of Sikh principles and for giving such punishment to a "Granthi" who lodged a report with the police, security proceedings were started against him. The speaker continued that Sant Kishan Singh while seeing the police enquired the reason of this great "fuss" upon which the police ordered them to throw away their kirpans. It may be stated here that there were six other persons at the time when the police reached there. They are stated to have refused to part with kirpans as it was their religious symbol. The A S I., is then reported to have ordered firing and volley of shots commenced.

INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY

S. Sant Singh added that their demand was simple. They wanted that both parties, police as well as Sikhs be challaned, and both should prove their case before the court of law or a non-official and independent enquiry should be held into the whole affair.—United Press.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON POLICE

LYALLPUR, April 28.

Five persons, Thaker Singh, Dharm Singh, Hardit Singh, Ganga Singh and Surjan Singh who were arrested as a sequel to firing at Chak No. 73 have been challaned under sections 307/332 and 143/153 Indian Penal Code.

Their case will be tried by the Additional District Magistrate.

They are alleged to have attacked the police party which necessitated the police to resort to firing.—United Press.

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS

Gujarat Deputation To Gandhiji

SURAT, April 28

As recently resolved by the Broach Congressites' Conference a deputation headed by Dr. Chandulal Desai, Chairman of the Agriculturists' Relief Committee, appointed by the Broach Conference, proceeds to-morrow to Ranchi to discuss Gujerat agriculturists' relief problems with Mahatma Gandhi. Other members of the deputation include Messrs. Chotalal Purani, Kanaiyalal Desai and Ravishanker, all leading congressmen of the District.—A. P.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN SOUTH

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, April 29.

Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in south of Peninsula and a few falls of rain are reported from Assam. The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards without causing any precipitation.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Sibsagar half, Cherrapunji quarter, Kodaikanal three-quarters, Mysore, Bellary half.

Forecast: Local thundershowers will occur in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and South Deccan and a few showers may recur in Assam.—A. P.

Calcutta.—A reward of Rs. 50 each has been offered for the arrest of two Bengali youths, who are alleged to be absconding. One is reported to be a prominent member of the Jalpaiguri Anushilan party while the other is wanted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

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SHAUKAT ALI LOVES MOPLAS

Because They Are "God-Fearing" And Better Muslims Than Any Other In India

MADRAS, April 28.

Mr. Satyamurthi is leaving for Ranchi by the Calcutta Mail to-morrow to attend the Swarajist Conference.

"I have always loved my Moplah brothers of Malabar and they have fully deserved it. You are brave and God-fearing, and, therefore, better Muslims than any other in India." This compliment was paid by Maulana Shaukat Ali to Moplahs presiding over the annual Conference of the Maunathal Islam Sabha held at Ponnani, South Malabar, today.

The Maulana added that if they really wanted to work for Islam they must live a clean and simple life, which "opens up the road to every progress."—A.P.

BACK TO THEIR NORMAL FERTILITY?

Green Manuring Campaign In Bihar

PATNA, April 27.

An occasional correspondent wires:—

An expenditure of Rs. 15,450 from the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund, it is understood, has been sanctioned for the purpose of demonstrating the green manuring of sand-affected lands in North Bihar and the free distribution of seeds in connection with it.

TO NORMAL FERTILITY.

An order has been passed on the advice of Dr. Sethi, Director of Agriculture, who, it is understood, recommended the use of vegetable composts and green manuring of sand-affected land in North Bihar as the surest and the most economical method of restoring such lands to their normal fertility in a comparatively short time. It has been further decided that an additional staff now working in the affected areas with gur-making and sand-clearing demonstrations will continue till December next and carry out the green manuring campaign over some 7,000 acres of land. The sand position will be much clearer at the end of the rains and if further demonstrations on sand-clearing are found necessary, this trained staff might be of assistance.—A.P.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE

Medical Science has now fully discovered the causes which lead to debility and premature old age. After years of laborious research, the famous scientist, Professor Dr. Lahusen of Germany, at last discovered a special Hormon compound called "OKASA", which possesses remarkable properties in regenerating the vital forces of life.

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BENGALI WITH LIVE CARTRIDGES ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, April 28

A Bengali youth with a five chambered revolver and fourteen live cartridges in his possession was arrested this evening by the special staff of the Port Police.—A P

MANCHESTER WINS CUP FINAL

Thrilling Game At Wembley

King, Queen & Premier Watch Great Display Of English Football

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 28.

Making a glorious comeback after being one goal behind most of the game, Manchester City deservedly won the most thrilling English Cup Final at Wembley.

BETTER TEAM.

The City, who were the better team, were undeservedly in arrear by one goal at half-time and went all out in the second half, even the backs coming up halfway.

TO THE ATTACK.

The policy paid, for with Allen injured and taken off the field and Portsmouth concentrating too much on the defence, Brook who was the inspiration of side engineered a smart equaliser.

WINNING SCORE.

Thereafter, when Portsmouth attacked, they were very successful, narrowly failing to score, but Manchester still attacked and after missing two sitters, scored the winner three minutes from the finish.

Manchester were more scientific, accurate and speedy, but their forwards were inclined to daily at the goalmouth, until the equaliser was scored. Apart from Brook, Toseland was most effective, while Tilson was opportunist. The halfbacks scotched the opposition and fed the forwards excellently, Busby being the outstanding player. The defence was sound, the 19 year old goalkeeper, Swift, making spectacular saves from Worrall in the second half falling full length, when the goal seemed certain and saved Manchester.

BEST DEFENCE IN ENGLAND.

There can be no sounder defence in the country than Portsmouth's who, with the third back game with Allen at centre half and W. Smith at left back, and wonderful positioni g and kicking, failed Manchester, until Allen was injured. The veteran, J. Smith the roving insideright was the arch-schemer of Portsmouth's attack.

THE SCORERS.

It was from the breakaway that the outsideleft, Rutherford, gave Portsmouth the lead in the 25th minute; Tilson equalised in the 74th. Tilson also netted the winner in the 87th minute.

The game was packed with thrills. The King presented the Cup and medals. The Queen, Australian cricketers and the Prime Minister were among the large crowd present.

DETAILS OF GAME

LONDON, April 28.

The weather was fine. The King and Queen were given a rousing reception by nearly 10,000 singing "God Save King". The players were presented to the King, while the bands of the Welsh and Irish guards played. The teams were unchanged. Thackeray won the toss, but this gave no advantage as it was windless and sunless. Thrill came in the first minute when Toseland centred and after a little passing Herd gave to Tilson who was just beaten by Gilfillan at the goalmouth. Bray fouled Worrall just outside the penalty area, but Jack Smith put in a high kick which was saved.

HERD KNOCKED OUT

Portsmouth were dangerous, being particularly clever in approach and work. Herd was knocked out in an attempt to tackle and was carried off. Manchester went close when Busby sent an over by inches from a free kick from a 25 yards' range. Then after several Manchester attacks in which Portsmouth's defence showed their worth, Rutherford ran down the wing, but centred a badly placed ball and caught the insides off their balance. City halves were working splendidly with the forwards and the whole team was functioning smoothly in contrast to Portsmouth who experienced difficulty to get going. However, Rutherford shot wide with a fine chance after a foul 4 yards outside the penalty area.

SENSATIONAL BREAKAWAY

The weather now deteriorated and there were peels of thunder accompanied by lightning, but there was no rain. Yet the game was very keen and several fouls of hands were committed. Gilfillan cleared finely after a brilliant run by Toseland. Then Portsmouth made a sensational breakaway; Rutherford cleverly tricked Barnett and beat Dale, and then scored with a low right foot shot. The goal keeper stretched himself full length and touched the ball, but it went under him The game was then in progress for 25 minutes

MANCHESTER DISORGANISED.

Portsmouth now played spirited football while Manchester were momentarily disorganised. Portsmouth were combining splendidly, but Busby was the stumbling block. Then the Manchester forwards pressed hard and long, but it was very difficult to beat Portsmouth's third-back game, having to try long-range droppers. At half-time Portsmouth led by one goal to nil.

CLEVER TRICKS.

Swift punched out a glorious incurring corner from Rutherford. Portsmouth had some anxious moments when Manchester dallied at the goalmouth and did everything, but score. Brook and Herd played clever tricks. Brook received and bore in and then gave to Herd who went out of the wing and shot a lightning first-time left-foot shot, but struck upright, with the goalkeeper beaten. It was a terrible luck for Manchester.

A ROCKLIKE DEFENCE.

Portsmouth made dangerous breakaways, but Weddle shot wide form a 4 yards range. Centre from Toseland caused Gilfillan to save at the top lefthand corner. A minute later Gilfillan saved a high dropper from Tilson. Weddle broke away and shot just over from 15 yards range. The Manchester forwards were very clever and nippy, but broke down on the rocklike defence. Allen was injured and carried off. Then Herd hit the crossbar with a terrific shot from 50 yard's range, with the goalkeeper beaten.

MANCHESTER SCORES.

Manchester scored magnificently in the 29th minute. Brook dribbled in, beat four men and passed out to Tilson who went out of the wing as Herd had done previously and scored with a great leftfoot shot along the ground.

ALLEN RETURNS.

Allen returned at this stage and the atmosphere was electric. Weddle headed well over the close-in from Worrall. The game was now full of thrills. Swift saved a magnificent full-length shot from Worrall, while Gilfillian brought off another save on his knees from Toseland. Then Worrall shot just wide. Shortly thereafter, Gilfillan brought off saves of two successive pointblank shots from Herd and Brook. Then Tilson got away on the left wing and crashed in the left foot shot in the 42nd minute.

Gilfillan saved a shot from 6 yards' range from Tilson.

The result was Manchester .. 2
Portsmouth 1

—Reuter's Special.

RECEIPTS AT WEMBLEY

LONDON, April 28.

It is officially stated that the attendance at Wembley Football Association Cup Final was 93258 and receipts 24,950 sterling.

—Reuter's Special.

DAVID WINS

(SPECIAL CABLE.-

LONDON, April 28.

In Billiards, Davis won by 444 points. Final scores: Davis 18,745.

Newman 18,301.

WOMAN DEFEATS DEMPSEY

Ex-Champion Flees From Ring

ALEXANDRIA (Louisiana), (By Mail.)

Jack Dempsey, the former heavyweight champion, has suffered the worst defeat of his career at Alexandria, being driven out of the ring by the diminutive Mrs. Johnny Plummer, wife of the wrestler.

Dempsey was acting as referee in a wrestling match between Plummer and Bruce Noland. Plummer resented being warned by Dempsey for kicking his opponent, and the dispute ended in blows, the referee knocking-out the wrestler with three jabs to the chin.

This treatment of her husband infuriated Mrs. Plummer, who jumped out of her ringside seat, scrambled through the ropes and began pummelling Dempsey.

"She tore his shirt, pulled his hair and drove him to the ropes by the fury of her attack."

The ex-champion was too astonished to attempt to protect himself against this Amazon, who weighs less than 100lb. Finally he dived under the ropes and disappeared in the crowd.

FAST AND VIGOROUS PLAY AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

LONDON, April 28.

Championships in the first, second and third division southern section have decided, but the third division northern section is still open. Arsenal's draw with Chelsea has enabled them to retain the championship. Chelsea are staying in the first division and Newcastle and Sheffield United have been relegated Huddersfield finish up the second and Spurs with 49 points the third. There is the possibility of Manchester City finishing up the fourth. Grimsby have been promoted, but who will accompany them is the question which has not yet been settled. Brentford have still an outside chance. Preston and Bolton must lose the final games for Brentford to be promoted.

The relegation teams have not been definitely decided, though Lincoln will definitely go down. Norwich have received thousands of congratulations on their achievement of winning the Southern division championship. Cardiff will have to apply for re-election. The third division northern section title has not yet been decided and it will be the last day of season before it is known who will accompany Norwich to the second division. Rochdale will have to apply for re-election.

At Stamford Bridge, attendance to-day numbered 65,000. The children were allowed to sit along the touchline and spectators threw down newspapers to enable them to have a dry seat. Game was fast and vigorous, Chelsea being quicker on the ball and the more aggressive side. James opened the account for the Arsenal halfhour after commencement, this being the only goal put on in the first half. Horton equalised a few minutes after resumption. Shortly thereafter Bastin regained the lead, but M'lls equalised.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS

LONDON, April 28.

The following scored in the respective watches in the First Division of the Scottish League:

Aberdeen: Armstrong (Twice); Queens Park: Doods and Brenner; Airdrieonians: Law; Ayr: Rodger; Clyde: Carroll (Twice) and Law; Queens of South: Cumming; Dundee: Mackay; Falkirk: Bartram (Twice); Kilmarnock: Maxwell (Twice); Hearts: Millar (Twice); St. Johnstone: Davidson; and Rangers: Nicholson, Venters, Smith and Meikle John; Hamilton Academicals: Benzie King; St. Mirren: Megregor; Celtic: Gestons, F. O'Donnell; Third Lanark: Hay (Thrice); Partick: Miller.—Reuter's Special.

N. U. CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 28.

At Warrington in Rugby Northern Union Championship Final, Salford lost to Wigan by 15 points to 3.

N. U. MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 28.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Huddersfield 18, Hull Kingston 0
Hull 23, Wakefield 0.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something .

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **16th May 1934.** Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. MONEY
2. PICTURE
3. KEY
4. LOCK
5. WINDING
6. FOOD
7. OIL
8. WATER
9. STRING
10. ESCAPE.
11. VICTIM
12. KICK
13. NOURISHMENT
14. CAUTION
15. MILK
16. FREEDOM
17. POLISHING
18. DRIVER
19. AIR
20. CLEANING

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

Gandhiji Has Clarified Political Atmosphere

Seth Mathuradas On Withdrawal Of C. D. Movement

HOPES OF NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT THROUGH SWARAJ PARTY

At the first quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Seth Maturadas Vissanji in the course of his presidential address on Saturday said:

The first quarter of this year has provided much excitement in public life and has witnessed several incidents taking place which will have far-reaching effects on the future of this country.

In the first instance the Government of India Budget was presented on 27th February when proposals of a startling character were made by the Finance Member to meet the deficit. Steps were taken to put into practical shape both the Indo-Japanese pact and the Mody-Lees Pact, though in doing so, proposals of the Tariff Board were more or less given a go-by. The Tariff Board had submitted their report on the Textile protection so far back as 10th November 1932 and yet the report was not published and was held back probably with a view that their conclusions might be modified, as they have been, by negotiations with Japan and Lancashire.

While I am in favour of negotiations with foreign countries with a view to the development of our trade, I must express my doubts, as I have already done previously, with regard to the outcome of both the negotiations to which I have referred above. It is deplorable that the conclusions and recommendations of the Tariff Board should have been jettisoned.

Unfortunately, the Japanese did not actively implement the Agreement recently entered into by them. Both with regard to allotments of freight on this side and the participation of our countrymen in the quotas on the other side, serious restrictions and handicaps were imposed, the effect of which was to reduce the share of Indians in the Indo-Japanese trade.

EXCISE DUTIES.

The Excise Duties, which formed an important feature of the Budget, came as a surprise and a shock to many of us. Indian industries cannot still be considered as thoroughly developed and established industries, and the Excise duties, being a tax on industries, have always to be discouraged. Notwithstanding this, the Finance Member proposed Excise duties on sugar and match industries. The two industries have, during the last few years, made a very great headway, principally due to the protection given and the promises from Government of continued and further support. Crores of rupees have been invested in the Sugar industry, and it is a matter of the deepest regret that the recent proposals of Government have taken away a part of the protection given to the Sugar industry.

HANDICAP TO MATCH INDUSTRY.

With regard to the Match industry, Government have raised the import duty 'pari passu,' but the Excise duty and the raising of the import duty will mean raising of the prices of matches, which means a curtailment in their consumption and a consequent handicap to the industry. This industry also has become well established and it was not wise to levy any Excise duty on the same.

There has been another industry which has been affected by the recent Butdget proposals and that is the Tanning industry specially of the Southern India.

INTER-PROVINCIAL FEELINGS.

I have been referring to the question of inter-provincial envies and jealousies in my last two speeches and sounding a tocsin of alarm lest these feelings may be fanned into flame just as inter-communal feelings have been. All the big warfares have small beginnings. The present inter-communal tension began in a small way. The inter-provincial tension similarly has begun in a small way. There are for the present petty envies and jealousies but unless these are scotched from now they will assume serious proportions which may be difficult to deal with later on.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The statements issued by Mahatmaji recently have changed the political atmosphere to a large extent. The formation of the Swaraj Party with these statements, has atleast clarified the situation which had become, in a sense, a complete stalemate. While I, for my part, would welcome such a clrification of the atmosphere and diversion of the activities of the people into active channels, I cannot help remarking that the failure of the movement initiated by Mahatmaji, based as it was on self-sacrifice and spiritual forces, is not an incident on which either Government or the Indian people should be particularly elated or should cogratulate themselves While some of us may not have agreed with the Civil Disobedience movement, we cannot help remarking that it was a movement backed up by all the fervent patriotism of Mahatmaji and meant to lead the people to fight for Swaraj on principle of non-violence.

MIGHTY EXPERIMENT.

While the whole world is seething afresh with rancour and hatred, and while we are threatened with another war, it was something that a new message of hope and love was being given in this country. For the time atleast the movement has not succeeded, and not only this country but the world has lost an opportunity of seeing the fruition of a mighty experiment. We have now to reconcile ourselves, however, to the changed situation and see how the political programme of the Swaraj Party, which has received its blessing from Mahatmaji, can be harnessed into service of the country and can be utilised for her political advancement.

SWADESHI.

Before I conclude, I should like to refer to the efforts being made by the All India Swadeshi Sangh to carry on a persistent and systematic propaganda for the development of our industries. The Sangh, however, like our other institutions, suffers through lack of funds. I hope that the appeal of Mrs. Lilavathi Munshi will not go in vain.

COUNTRY PAYING PROTECTION'S PRICE

Mr. Subedar On Abuses Of Managing Agency System

In the course of his speech, Mr. Manu Subedar, Vice-President of the Chamber, said:—

"Nothing is more striking, since the Second Round Table Conference, than the delay in the progress of constitutional changes. Every time-table, indicated so far, has been belied, and there is now room for pessimism that Constitutional reforms are not coming for another decade. The commercial community has already expressed its dissatisfaction with the White Paper. They had objected to the Safeguards, as not being in the interests of India.

GOVT.'S MOTTO.

Everything in India is a matter of drift; things have stopped half-way. Important eaconomic reforms are put off, either until world Federation or until after world conditions improve. Indian demand for currency reform, which should have been granted earlier, has not met with proper response. Our tariffs are not scientific, so much so that, in some cases, luxuries are coming in free, and the raw material and component part is taxed at a higher rate than is imposed on the entry of finished goods. Opportunism seems to be the motto of the Government of India; but the people suffer. I venture to state that the condition of agriculture and of industry in India is worse than in many countries in the world, and more so than it should be even under adverse world conditions.

THAT MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM.

The stability of the structure of business depends on the substance of which that structure is made, and the shortcomings of the present Act, particularly the abuses in connection with the Managing Agency system, are, in my opinion, responsible for checking Joint Stock enterprise and for checking the growth of industry generally. The fact that large investments have been made in the sugar industry, inspite of the Managing Agency system and inspite of the very exhorbitant terms fixed by many managing agents, does not prove that the system is good. It only proves that the temptation to the investor is great on account of the large profits made by some concerns. The responsibility of the State in protected industry is even greater, because the country pays the price of protection and it should be assured that the fruits thereof are going to the investors and are not intercepted in extravagance or in inefficiency and mismanagement.

STATUTORY RLY. BOARD.

The commercial community regards the proposal for a Statutory Railway Board with grave suspicion and they are apprehensive that the proposals of the Government are calculated to cripple the power of the Minister and to defeat the various pro-Indian policies the Indian Legislature has expressed so far and which it will express in future.

22 KILLED AND 30 INJURED ?

Casualties In Kapurthala Firing

LAHORE, April 29.

According to the special representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" the latest casualty list from Sultanpur, Kapurthala, is 22 dead and 30 injured as a result of the firing on Muharrum Day

These figures, the special representative points out, are accurate so far as the officials have been able to ascertain but the unofficial versions put the figures at hundreds.

The report adds that the official and the unofficial versions of the firing are very alike. Even a local Muslem leader admits that the mob acted madly and their leaders resorted to various tactics from day to day to enforce their claim to take out the procession along the prohibited route Six-thousand Muslims stood facing the police and the militia on Muharrum Day while a crowd of Sikhs gathered nearby to resist any attempt to cut the branches of the banyan tree. Frantic efforts at settlement and warnings failed when the Muslim started to advance and the magistrate made over the situation to the military. The official version says that 41 rounds were fired but the mob stood its ground until charged with fixed bayonets.

The military has Lewis guns but they were not brought into use. —A P.

FOR RELIEF OF GUJARAT FARMERS

Workers' Deputation To See Gandhiji

SURAT, April 28.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Farmers Relief Committee appointed by the Gujarat workers at Broach Conference a deputation consisting of Dr. Chandulal Desai, of Broach, Messrs. Kaniyalal Desai Chhotabhai Puriani and Ravishanker Vyas left Surat to-day to see Mahatma Gandhi and to discuss the question of relief work to the farmers of Gujerat who have suffered very much sequel to the Satyagraha movement.—(United Press).

Bhimbhai Naik Nominated To Central Cotton Committee

SURAT, April 28.

The Government has nominated Sardar R. B. Bhimbhai R. Naik, M L C., as a member of Indian Central Cotton Committee as a representative of Cotton growers of the Bombay Presidency, for a further period of three years.

He is the member in that Committee since last 12 years.—United Press.

15 Arrests For Rioting In Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, April 29.

A serious case of rioting and incendiarism is reported in a village adjoining to Pondicherry where several persons including a police constable were injured and some huts were set fire to.

While investigations are in progress 15 persons have been arrested in Pondicherry.—United Press.

CUSTOMS OFFICER STABBED

PONDICHERRY, April 29.

Customs Sub-Inspector Venkatarama Aiyar of Railway Detective Service while attempting to search a party of Diamond smugglers was stabbed at Vriddhachalam.

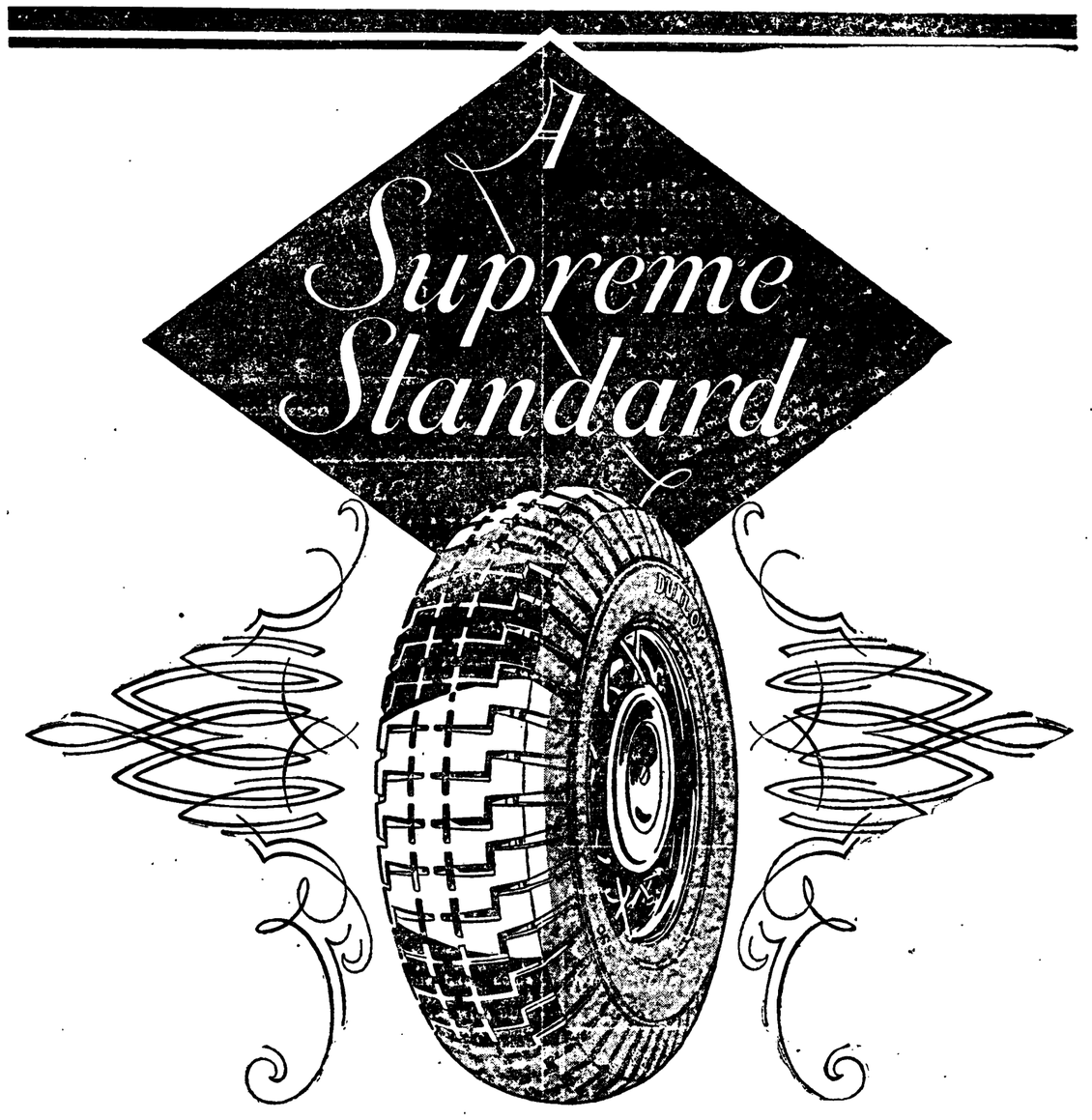
The Inspector of Customs French Frontier has gone to the spot for investigation.

Details are still lacking.—United Press.

New President Of Poona Municipality

POONA, April 29

At a meeting held last evening the Poona Municipality elected Mr. Baburao Walvekar as the president of the Municipality for the coming year.—(United Press).



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VARTEJ HARIJAN ASHRAM

Appeal To South Africa For Funds

(From Our Own Corresponde.nt).

VARTEJ, (By Mail).

The report of the Vartej Harijan Ashram has just now been published. The Ashram during its twelve years of existence has rendered useful service to the Harijan community.

The following are mentioned as the memorable features of the institution:—

The foundation-stone of the Ashram was laid in the Samvant year 1982 on Ram Navmi by the then youngest boy of the Ashram. The opening ceremony of the Ashram was performed by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in the Samvant year 1983 on Rentia Baras, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji. The foundation-stone of the Ramji Mandir was laid by Mahatma Gandhi on the 23rd January, 1928. The Ramji Temple of the Ashram, which has cost about Rs. 7,000 is open for all Hindus, including Harijans. Once in a year in the month of Shravan a Harijan "Mela" is held when the Harijans from the villages nearby come and enjoy the day, forgetting that they belong to the so-called untouchable class. The Pranpratishta, i.e. putting the idols in the Mandir was performed by Kaka Kalelkar Saheb in the month of Ashad of the Samvant year 1985.

KHADI WORK.

The total cost of all the buildings is about Rs. 18,000, out of which Rs. 7,500 are contributed by H.H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, who personally visited the Ashram on the 22nd February, 1931. Among other visitors to the Ashram may be mentioned the names of Thakkar Bapa, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Abbas Tyabji, Dr. Sumant Mehta and others.

Uptil now 57 students have taken the advantage of the Ashram. Two of the past students are at present working as teachers in the Ashram. Some of the students of the Ashram go to Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhavan for their English education. About 15 teachers have given their services to the institution. At present there are four teachers who attend to four schools in the neighbouring villages also. The total number of boys and girls in these four village schools is about 100.

The Ashram has a small piece of land where instruction in agriculture is given to students. All details of Khadi production are taught. Spinning, weaving and sewing are also taught to the students.

Physical culture in the Ashram is not lost sight of. One of the teachers gives lessons in Viyayam the appliances for which are given gratis by the Gujarat Viyayam Mandal.

So far all the financial help was given by the Kathiawad Harijan Samiti, but as the funds of the Samiti had run short, the trustees, viz: Amritlal Sheth and Mulchandbhai Parekh have decided to send Acharya Mr. Ramjibhai to Africa for the collection of funds.

It would be a pity if such an institution that has so satisfactorily worked for the last 12 years should curtail some of its activities due to shortage of funds.

At a meeting of the Hyderabad State Cricket Association held on Thursday evening Nawab Turab Yar Jung was elected President; Colonel Ali Raza, Vice-President, Mr. S. M. Hadi Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.

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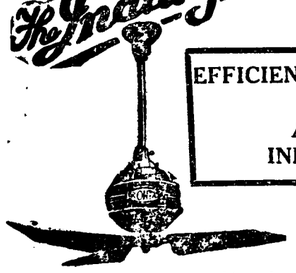

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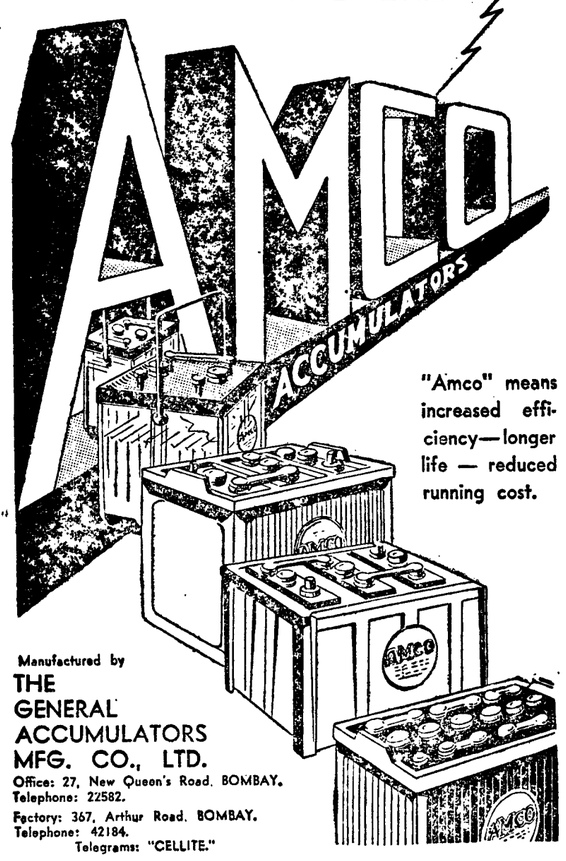

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WHAT INDIAN ENTERPRISE CAN DO

Bridge Over Nerbudda River

A FEAT OF CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING

The Hindustan Construction Company are carrying out the construction work of the foundations and pirs of the bridge over the Nerbudda River at Broach (B. B. & C.I. Railway). The work is now in full swing. On the invitation of Mr. Walchand Hirachand of the Hindustan Construction Company several prominent engineers, businessmen and citizens of Bombay visited Broach to inspect the construction of the bridge. The party left the Central Station in special coaches by the Delhi Express on Saturday night, inspected the bridge for three hours in the morning and returned to Bombay in the evening. the study of the progress of the work on the site was interesting not only from technical point of view but it was instructive to those wishing to see what Indian organisation can achieve. From an engineering point of view twin (two separate) wells have presented interesting problems and difficulties. To the layman sinking a foundation well to a depth of about 85 feet below river bed with 35 to 40 feet of water above will create amazement. The total height of a peir from the bottom of foundation to underside of girder will be in the neighbourhood of 145 feet.

The total depth of sinking to be done is about 3675 feet spread over 34 wells. the deepest will be. going 126 feet below river bed level. 30 per cent of working time has elapsed while 46 per cent of the work is done. This is equivalent to 53 per cent excess progress over average.

FEATURES OF BRIDGE.

This bridge is the third large bridge in India and Burma to be carried out by major contract and the foundations and piers of which are excavated by the same contracting organisation. The substructure works for the Kalabagh bridge over the Indus (N W Railway) and for the Ava Bridge over the Irrawaddy (Burma Railways) amounted to about 23 to 27 lacs of Rupees respectively. They each presented their problems, the heavy scouring velocity of the Indus floods in one case and the volume of river traffic and the large amount of pneumatic caisson sinking in rock in the other case. Such a large amount of pneumatic sinking, which was carried out by the Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., with their own plant, has never been done in India or Burma.

At Broach the foundation and peir contract for the Nerbudda Bridge amounts to about Rs. 23 lacs .A difficult problem has arisen due to a vital departure from normal design of bridge foundations in India. Usually each peir has a foundation well containing two dredging holes, and such foundation is easily kept vertical and in position. In this work owing to the greater width of the bridge than usual. (double track to new standard dimensions) presumably it was found desirable and economical to adopt two separate cylinders sunk independently. These cylinders have found to be unstable, inasmuch as they tend to cant out of the vertical, without any apparent reason, until they are sunk a considerable depth; continual righting operations at heavy cost have to be carried out to ensure the foundations being vertical and in correct position.

In all there are 17 main piers or 16 main spans and for reference the peirs are numbered 0 to 16 inclusive, number 0 being at Broach end. Span 0 to 1 is about 250 ft. and the rest about 288ft Each foundation consists of two circular wells or monoliths of reinforced concrete, outside diameter 22 feet, dredging hole 9'-6" diameter. thickness of steining 6'-3" centre to centre of the pairs of wells 34'-8". The bottom of the wells is at a depth of 115 feet below high water level. The foundation wells are surmounted by peirs consisting of two reinforced concrete cylinders 18 feet in diameter with a diaphragm wall 8 feet thick. The height from the bottom of the foundations to the top of the peirs is 145 feet

The total depth to which the wells are to be sunk below bed level totals 3,675 feet divided over the 34 foundation wells.

CONSTRUCTION PLANT, STAFF AND LABOUR

The intensive programme which the Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., have taken in hand necessitated bringing on to the job a very large amount of plant, as can be readily seen. As an example 35 boilers are installed, in addition to two electric power houses for driving electric winches and for night lighting. All the plant on the works belongs to the contractors.

In addition to a large staff for electrical work, and foremen and maistries, the contractors have 30 Engineers, all Indians on the work, several of whom have English degrees in addition to Indian degrees.

A labour strength of nearly 2,600 is employed for the work.

PROGRESS OF WORK

It will be readily realised the heavy programme that The Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., have undertaken. Although the contract is to be completed in three working seasons, the contractors have already taken in hand work on 24 out of 34 foundation wells in the first season.

Up to date 56 per cent of the foundation sinking has been completed although only 32 per cent of the working period has expired. This represents 75 per cent higher rate of progress than required under the contract. It is suggested that this is the first bridge in India where so many foundations have been in the process of sinking simultaneously.

QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS REQUIRED

All materials used are indigenous.

Total quantity of concrete 15,00,000 Cubic feet.

Portland Cement 15,000 tons.

Steel curbs and caissons 1,500 tons

Reinforcing bars 650 tons

Coal 8,000 tons.

HINDUS IN N. W. PROVINCE

Demand For Safeguards

PESHAWAR, April 28.

A thousand delegates attended the Frontier Punjab, and Sind Hindu Conference.

Distinguished visitors included Pandit Malaviya, Bhai Parmanand and prominent Frontier Muslims.

Raisahib Mehrchand Khanna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates dwelt on the Frontier minorities' needs, difficulties and dangers which he said, had been aggravated after the reforms. The majority community used its power mercilessly. Measures like the Regulation of Accounts Bill were pressed uncompromisingly.

LEGISLATIVE WEAPON.

The legislative weapon, however, was but one in the well-equipped armoury of the majority community. There had been suggestions of an economic boycott. In view of abductions and conversions, Raisahib Merchand Khanna advocated the insertion of a provision in the Penal Code prohibiting conversion of minors from Hinduism to Islam and 'vice versa.' He added that departmental measures had been taken to arrest the employment of Hindus in Government service. "Our educational institutions are starved and our position as a self-respecting minority is slowly but surely undermined."

PAN-ISLAMISM.

He also referred to Sir Mohamud Iqbal's Pan-Islamism. If steps were taken to turn the dream of Pan-Islamism into reality, Hindus in the Frontier, the Punjab and Sind would be the first and foremost to suffer.

He emphasised the importance of Frontier Hindus who contributed over 80 per cent of the income-tax, owned extensive properties, invested large sums in the Province, and were 30 per cent literate against 3 per cent Muslims. He voiced Hindus' apprehensions regarding safety of life, property and honour of women, because some of them lived scattered on or near the border where it was easy to manufacture arms.

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS

After expressing gratitude to Hindus of other Provinces for lending active support to their cause, he reminded his audience of the need for provision of safeguards by adequate rrepresentation on the Cabinet, Councils and the Federal Assembly.

Concluding he said it was but natural that Hindus should feel nervous about their position in the coming constitution, under which law and order would be handed over to the Ministry, while the decisions of the Council depended solely on the will of the majority community.—A.P.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT St. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL

"Finest Monument To Education In Bandra."

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 28.

"The St. Andrew's High School is the finest monument raised to the cause of education in Bandra." This tribute was paid by Mr. H. R. Michael, Bandra's Mayor, at the prize distribution of the St. Andrew's H. School, yesterday evening.

The annual school report which is contained in the school magazine was read by the Principal, Rev. Fr. H. J. Ramedios. The population of the school was set down at 702 pupils which include 485 boys and 217 girls. In the matter of public examinations the Latin Scholarship for the Matric was secured by one of the pupils and a high percentage of passes was obtained in the Drawing Grade exams. The report then recounts the activities of the school in the spheres of debates, sports educational excursions, scouting, and music.

In the concluding remark the report states, "Moral instruction has also been taught to the non-Catholics based on Natural Law. All this spiritual influence has resulted in better discipline and order in this institution."

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Michael.

Bandra's Mayor then congratulated the Rev. Fathers and the staff on the excellent progress of the school which is the finest monument raised to the cause of education in Bandra.

The Very Rev. D. D'Sa, Manager of the School then thanked Mr. & Mrs. Michael for presiding on the occasion and referred to the honour secured by him in being elected to the presidential chair of the Municipality even though he was a Government nominee.

PRESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS

Portrait Of Late Dr. Moos Unveiled In Thana Municipal Hall

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 29.

Sir G B Pradhan performed last evening the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Khan Bahadur Dr. F. A. Moos, ex-president, which was hung in the Council hall of the Thana Municipality, in the presence of the past and present Councillors.

Mr. B. H Shringarpure told the gathering that Dr. Moos became member of the Municipality for the first time in 1897. With a break of four years between 1903 and 1907, he continued to be president of the Municiptlity for about 20 years.

Sir Govind Pradhan, said the speaker had come in close contact with Dr. Moos during his councillorship for 22 years in the Municipality. Dr. Moos possessed a "master-key," which would disarm the opposition and on several occasions would make the members compose their differences of opinion.

Sir Govindrao then unveiled the portrait.

VICAR OF THANA CHURCH DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 29

Death occurred here of heart failure on Friday evening of Rev. Fr. C A. Pereira, Vicar of the St. John Baptist (Roman Catholic) Church, Thana, at the age of 68. Being in Thana for the last 27 years, he also looked after the St. John Baptist School.

The Bishop of Bombay was prominent among those religious heads who attended his funeral yesterday evening at Thana. A large number of friends and admirers were present on the occasion.

5 ARRESTS UNDER GAMBLING ACT

(From Our Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR. April 29.

Five Hindus were arrested under the Gambling Act on Friday night by Sub-Inspector S H Sawant of the Ghatkopar police, following a successful raid on a cutlery shop in Kania Road at Ghatkopar. Three account books and a sum of Rs. 51 were seized by the police.

The arrested persons were produced on Saturday before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips in American futures. Three of the accused are let out on bail.

The Magistrate fixed May 9 for hearing the case.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak Vad 1, 1999.
Muslim: Muharram 15, 1353.
Parsi: Avan 26, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 12m.
Sunset: 7h 0m.
High Water: 12-40.
Low Water 5-58, 18-38.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, 8th annual meeting of the General Committee, H. E. the Governor presiding, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Building, 3-0 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Trades' Association, Annual General Meeting, Majestic Hotel, 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 2

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay European Relief Association, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6-15 p.m. H. E the Governor presiding.

THURSDAY, May 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Prize distribution of Fort and Proprietory High School, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Zaveri presiding.

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ.—Pt. Dwijendranathji Shastri will deliver a public lecture on "Absolution" in Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BENGAL CLUB:—It has been decided to start the Indian Football League by the middle of May 1934. Affiliation and Entry forms are now available from the Secretary, Indian Football League, C|o Bengal Club, Parel Bombay.

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday at 6 p.m. (S. T) at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Khurshedji J. B. Wadia will give the third of his series of lecture in Gujarati on "God—Nature and Man." The subject will be explained by charts and diagrams.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION:—Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union a mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, to support the Textile Workers' General Strike. Messrs. Jhabvala, Khedgikar, Pathak, Chaudhary and others will speak.

3 ARTS CIRCLE:—3 Arts Special Meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at Aiwane Rif'at, when the chief Guests Miss Cooper and Mr. Felix Valyi, the Hungarian Muslim, will speak on Education in Travel, & the Influence of Islam on Buddhism respectively.

FORT & PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL GATHERING

The annual prize distribution gathering of this Institution comes off on Thursday (3rd proxo.) when the students of the various standards will go through an interesting programme (recitations from Shakespeare and the Shah Namah gymnastic, music, etc).

The gathering is open to the public.

The special feature of the gathering will be a recital from the "Shah Nameh" by the school's Persian students.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION:—An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Asian Building 3rd floor, opp. B.P.T. Head Offices and near the new Customs House, Nicol Road, Fort. If the meeting cannot be held for want of quorum the same will be held at the Union's office at Esouf Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagaon, on Tuesday, the 8th May, at 6-30 p.m.

GOVERNOR'S HOSPITAL FUND—The eighth annual meeting of the General Committee of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay will be held at the Secretariat, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when the annual report of the Executive Committee and a summary of the financial position and accounts of the disbursements of the Fund of the past year will be submitted for adoption. The Committee will be requested to appoint Dr. Sorab P. Mehta as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji deceased. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

MANDVI SWADESHI EXHIBITION:—Under the auspices of Swadeshi Pracharak Sadan an exhibition will be held at Mandvi where Swadeshi goods and ar ticles will be exhibited. It commences on the 13th of May and remains open for ten days in the hall of the Jain Pathshala.

Details can be had from the Secretaries, Mandvi Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, Gaumukh Bhuvan, Room No. 42, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 3.

ZOROASTER'S FASLI DISA DAY:—Under the joint auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Naozdaysnan Sabha, Ratheshtar Mandal, the Gatha Society and Iran Anjuman the Fasli Disa of the Holy Prophet Zarathushtra will be observed to-day (Monday) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Jashan at 5 p.m. and at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B T Anklesaria and Ervad F A Bode will deliver lectures on "Holy Zarathustra."

The All-India Khadi Exhibition organised under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association was opened on Saturday at the Vanita Vishram Gardens by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi. If you want to know the amazing development which Khaddar has made in beauty as well as utility do not fail to visit the Exhibition.

A section of the All-India Khadi Exhibition opened by Mr. Jamshed Mehta, at the Vanita Vishram Gardens. If you wish to do your duty by Bihar, visit the Exhibition.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"I loved a Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fugitive Lover." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"This is the Life." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Christopher Strong." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Central Airport." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Way to Love." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Seeta." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
GLOBE—"Turki-Sher." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA — "Prem Pariksha." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The "Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"What! No Beer?" Time as usual.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. Wagstaffe's Dance Band.
8-15 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A technical talk by the Chief Engineer of the B.B.C.
8-45 p.m. Variety programme.
9 p.m. Scottish Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Lehar, a programme of gramophone rtcords.

GAUDIYA MISSION SOCIETY

The Gaudiya Mission exists to make known and expound the philosovhy and teachings of Sri Krishna Chaitanya according to the instructions of the President Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami. Its aim is that of reciprocal spiritual fellowship, with due respect to the religious sentiments of others, and to promote a spiritual and moral ordering of life. The Mission (Glouscester House (3), Cornwall Gardens, London, S. W. 7), exists for the service of God and humanity and to help the West to understand the religious outlook of India.

BUSINESS OVER WIRELESS

High Speed Link Between London 'Change And Wall Street To Be Opened

BOMBAY, April 29.

A new highspeed link between the London stock exchange and Wall Street will be opened on Wednesday by the Imperial and International Communications Company, London, who on Saturday demonstrated at the Electra House re replica og the circuits which will enable stock brokers to execute business between Shorters Court in London and New York in the matter of seconds over wireless circuits both shortwave beam and longwave.

Although the Communications Company and Radio Corporation of America have been carrying on stock arbitrage traffic between London and New Rork for five years, hitherto, only cable companies operated circuits direct from Shorters Court just outside the stock exchange and where American dealers congragate. It is now anticipated that wireless will be able to give service equivalent to that carried by highspeed cables.—A P.

Suburban Candidates For Council Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 29.

Messrs. Daulatrao Jayaramrao Zunzarrao, of Kalyan, and Mahadeo Babaji Sawant of Bandra, filed their nomination papers yesterday before the Thana Collector for the by-election by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts non-Mahomedan rural constituency to the Bombay Legislative Council. As yesterday was the last day for receiving nomination papers, there are only three candidates Messrs. P. V. Patil, D J Zunzarrao and M B Sawant standing for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Shankarrao J. Zunzarrao.

Voting for the by-election is to take place on June 2 next.

Ratnagiri.—The Harijans of Ratnagiri gave a dinner to Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar, who in the course of his Harijan propaganda tour, arrived here and delivered two lectures on untouchability.—A.P.

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Witness Alleges He Saw Her Husband Beat Her On Previous Night

Mystery surrounds the death of a Muslim girl, who was found dead in her room at Forjett Street on Saturday morning. According to the husband of the girl, she had fever on Friday night and died the next morning but according to the allegation of a Parsi witness, the girl was beaten the previous night by her husband and she died in the morning.

It would appear that a Parsi gentleman living in Forjett Street went to the Gamdevi Police Station late on Saturday morning and informed them that a Muslim girl living with her husband and co-wife in a building opposite to his had died. He informed the Police that the girl was beaten the previous night as there was some quarrel between her and her co-wife and husband.

Inspector Vanjara, Sergent Moore and Sub-Inspector Tonpe hurried to the place and found the dead body of the girl, Hoorbai, on bed. On close examination the police found that the girl had abrasions on her throat, elbow and leg. At the time the police visited the place, Hussien Umer, the husband had gone out for making arrangements for the burial. The police waited for his arrival and took him to the police station for enquiries.

The dead body of the girl has been removed to the Morgue and the post mortem examination would reveal the cause of death.

An inquest will be held to-day (Monday) over the dead by the City Coroner.

Knocked Down By Running Train

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 29.

Harishankar Shivram Joshi, a Brahmin youth of Thana, who was knocked down by a down Kalyan electric train on Friday morning at about 10-30 between Mulund and Thana, succumbed yesterday to the injuries sustained by him in the Thana Civil Hospital.

At an inquest held on his body yesterday, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

EXCITING FINISHES AT MATUNGA RACES

Mayor Distributes Prizes And Congratulates Vyayamshala For Its Physical Culture Activities

Under the auspices of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, the Bombay Presidency Cycling, Running and Walking Races were held on Sunday morning, at Matunga (G. I. P.). Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay presided, and distributed the prizes.

A large number of eager spectators, including a considerable number of ladies, watched the races with keen interest, while the more intrepid street-urchins and the impatient young spirits clambered up lamp-posts, footpath trees, and even the benches, on both sides of the road near the winning post.

THREE ITEMS.

There were 3 items in the races, the walking race (3 miles) in which 5 athletes competed, the cycling race (10 miles) with 20 entrants, and the last race, the running race (6 miles) for which there were 10 competitors.

WALKING RACE.

The first item, the 3-mile walking race—was won by Mr. R. G. Nair (time 26 minutes 2|5 secs). Mr. Syed Dawood was a close second.

CYCLE RACE.

The cycle race had an exciting finish. Mr. Shanker Bhau (No. 9), who kept a wonderful lead throughout, round after round including also the last (8th round), as he neared the finishing post, and while yet only 50 yards remained to cover, had an unfortunate accident and tripped over with his machine.

Mr. K. O. Gerard dashed on to the post and won the race with Mr. K. C. Daver a close second. Both belonged to the Amateur Athletic Club of Bombay. Mr. S. J. Saroff of the Malcolm Cycle Club finished third. (Time 29 minutes, 21-2|5 secs). Mr. Shanker Bhaw was, however, presented with a cup as a special prize for his creditable lead in the race.

The other three were each presented with a cup.

RUNNING RACE.

The last event,—the 6-mile running race—was won by Mr. P. B. Vaidya (of the Swastik League) while Mr. M. Agarker was second. Both were presented with cups.

Another exciting and interesting event was the exhibition cycle jump demonstrated by Mr. Sharad Maheshwari and Mr. D. R. Misra, two pupils of the Matunga Vyayam Shala. Mr. Sharad Maheshwari cleared a gap of 16 feet arranged between two inclined platforms. Mr. D. R. Misra who attempted the feat had a miraculous escape as he crashed after the jump with the machine badly crumpled, due to an unfortunate mishap. Mr. Misra was, however, uninjured, and was quite calm and collected after the mishap.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR SUPPORT.

The President of the Shala, Mr. Maheshwari, made a speech after the events before inviting the Mayor to give away the prizes. He appealed to the public to support the Association in its efforts to improve the physique of the youth of Bombay.

Mr. Abraham, an Athlete, wanted the formation of an All-India Athletic Association to co-ordinate the physical culture activities of the youth of the Nation.

MAYOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Rahimtoola, the Mayor, congratulated the Matunga Vyayam Shala for the physical culture activities the organisation was conducting among the citizens of Bombay.

The prizes were then given away to the winners by the Mayor. Messrs. Sharad Maheshwari and D. R. Misra were also presented each with a cup for their cysle exhibition jumps.

Viceroy's Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 3,11,351-11-3.

Prasad Fund

The total of the donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund including the already acknowledged amount is Rs. 1,82,832-15-4.

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Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1934

BUSINESS AND POLITICS

In his presidential address at the first quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Seth Mathradas Visanji attempted one of those comprehensive surveys of the economic situation in the country and its political bearings which enable businessmen in general better to understand the complexities of that situation and their responsibilities in improving it. The references to politics in his speech as also in that of the Vice-President, Mr. Manu Subedar, show how impossible it is for businessmen in these days to divorce business from politics. When they realise that a little abuse of political power confounds their best laid plans for economic betterment, they must necessarily come to the conclusion that it is their duty to join their countrymen in their attempts to acquire political power in their own hands and use it in the interests of their own country. Seth Mathradas bitterly points out how the Government, instead of developing struggling but promising industries like sugar and matches, are actually putting handicaps upon their progress

BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA

Tariff Board in giving preference to Britain at India's cost in respect of textiles. He has also shown how mischievous are some of the recent Budget proposals inasmuch as they are calculated to promote inter-provincial differences. Mr. Manu Subedar points out how "everything in India is a matter of drift" and important economic reforms have been indefinitely held up. Such abuse of political power by the Government in hindering the economic progress of the country should convince all disinterested businessmen that it is extremely unwise for them to divorce business from politics and allow Government to combine bad politics with bad business.

Significant

Seth Mathradas has done well to draw pointed attention to the methods of attaining political power. Like most other businessmen he welcomes the revival of the Swaraj Party to resist Government's exploiting the legislature to foist reactionary legislation on the country, such as has been a notorious feature of the present Legislative Assembly. But he is not unmindful of the supreme need for agitation outside the Councils. Though he is very conservative in politics, his views on Civil Disobedience are significant, if only because they represent a very large section of the entire business community in the country. He says about this movement:

> The failure of the movement initiated by Mahatmaji, based as it was on self-sacrifice and spiritual forces, is not an incident on which either Government or the Indian people should be particularly elated or should congratulate themselves While some of us may not have agreed with the Civil Disobedience movement, we cannot help remarking that it was a movement backed up by all the fervent patriotism of Mahatmaji and meant to lead the people to fight for Swaraj on principle of Non-Violence. While the whole world is seething afresh with rancour and hatred, and while we are threatened with another war, it was something that a new Message of Hope and Love was being given in this country. For the time at least the movement has not succeeded and not only this country but the world has lost an opportunity of seeing the fruition of a mighty experiment."

It will be well for Government to ponder over these sentiments ex-

[illegible] of a provision in the Penal Code [illegible] Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Help Swadeshi

Now that the Civil Disobedience movement has been called off, Seth Mathradas rightly suggests that, on the one hand, we must harness the political programme of the Swaraj Party into the service of the country and, on the other, a persistent and systematic Swadeshi propaganda should be carried on all over the country for the development of our industries. In this connection he pays a deserved tribute of praise to the activities of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh and appeals to businessmen to render financial assistance to an institution which, with the help of provincial Swadeshi Leagues, particularly the Bombay League, has done a great service to businessmen in promoting Indian industries but which now sorely needs financial assistance. Indeed it will be in the interests of such businessmen themselves to help such an institution and otherwise promote the Swadeshi movement. Since that movement also yields salutary political results, it is the duty of patriotic businessmen, in common with the rest of their countrymen, not to shrink from it but to give it all the assistance they can.

International Chaos

From the Internationalist point of view the last week has been positively unhappy and disappointing. All hopes of Disarmament meeting with any measure of success again receded into the background, thanks mainly to France. And the other Powers are now doing their best, severally, to push these hopes still further in the same direction. America is building more naval vessels, Japan is doubling her air force and Great Britain is vigorously preparing the ground to "protect" the Empire against the air menace. That Germany is determined to proceed along the armament path in defiance of French opposition is made more clear by Baron von Neurath's speech. And now Fascist Italy has spoken through her King declaring peace and progress to be based on military efficiency and adequacy.

Japan, as we already know, has taken another and a very daring stride in the direction of hegemony over the Far East, that is to say, over China. What emerges clear out of the confusion of assertions and contradictions is that Japan will have China as her sole preserve. This has already disturbed other Powers who have "interests" in China. This is not all. Almost equally serious is the grave warning to Germany that "Britain and France expect reparation payments to be continued despite Dr. Schacht's assertions that Germany cannot any longer find the necessary annual 23 million sterling." The situation promises to be "intriguing." If Germany persists, payment can be forced at the expense of German commerce and industry more than half of which is financed by private financiers of these very countries as also America! International politics and economics are in a state of veritable chaos, as bad as ever.

Lord Brabourne's Opportunity

We profoundly regret the decision of the Millowners' Association to cancel their annual general meeting which was announced to be held to-day. The meeting has been cancelled in view of the present strike. In our opinion the strike made the holding of the meeting all the more imperative so that the public could know what measures the millowners proposed taking to settle it. While we regret the decision of the millowners, we are glad the Governor has cancelled his visit to Mahableshwar. We trust this means that Lord Brabourne realises the need for immediate constructive action to end the deadlock by mediation. Mr. Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, has seen the Governor and acquainted him with the case of the latter. Is it not necessary, if the present deadlock is to be ended, for the Governor to summon the accredited representatives of the workers and hear what they have to say? We trust Lord Brabourne will, by his action, demonstrate that he has the imaginative insight into affairs and the authentic spark of statesmanship which are essential to save Bombay from a grave crisis that threatens its prosperity.

INDIAN TEXTILE ART.

Akbar's Patronage

BY SHRIMATHI SAKUNTALA THAMPI.

When China built her great wall, Rome her amphitheatres and Egypt her pyramids, authentic history records that India attained her greatest prosperity through her industries and handicrafts; ancient embroidery, muslins and tapesteries to-day are much sought after both in India and Europe and are as intrinsic in value as antiques in painting and statuary. It would be very interesting to know what occupied the minds of those meticulous workers, living their isolated lives, behind dimly lighted, and closely guarded stone walls, one wonders how many tragedies have been woven into those bright threads, how many shattered romances, perhaps even poverty and neglect, have spurred them to sit so assiduously at their work. Who could view diaphanous muslin and silk fifty yards long or more enclosed in an ornamented cocoanut shell, or passed through a gold ring without emotion? Some of the most remarkable relics of the past have been handed down to us from the Moghul Court, patronised lavishly by the Emperors of Delhi. Muslin spinners and weavers of Dacca produced their fabrics untrammelled by economic necessity, pestilence and war that were ever in their midst.

Elusive Charm.

Hindu art excelled at capturing nebulous things in nature, weaving them into fabrics, light as and elusive charm, lovely and bewitching even to the eye of the most fastidious connoisseur. Akbar, Emperor of Delhi and patron of the Arts, gave to the weavers and needle-workers every scope of exporting their fabrics causing embroidery and muslin industry to spread all over India, and this to a large measure brought them fame.

Indian handicrafts spread gradually in Bengal, Lucknow, Nagpur and Madras and these places continued to practise the art on a commercial basis, holding the foremost position in the world's markets, until machine-made Lancashire muslin and embroidery took pride of place, but never of quality or originality of design. Ancient embroideries are certainly above common wants but apart from their intrinsic value, there is about them a rare beauty all their own. Peer at the delicacy of stitch, wealth of colour at the excellent craftsmanship, at the surprising wonder of design, of the "woven Nebulae" and the tale it tells, and one is again in ancient India, where peacocks dance with wealth of plumage, the water-fowl sports with its companions, and the lotus blooms on the moon-lit lake, look at the dress of the Rajput warriors, dark-eyed women in gorgeous skirts, and jewels, the golden temple-towers, the "bulbul" and tender jasmine, and there is not one among us who cannot derive inspiration, from the subtle charm, which is peculiar to all Indian Art. Here is a small world in itself. One is again in the Moghul gardens, for a short time, breathing the fragrance of the rose, harkening to the call of the Mezzuin from yonder Minaret, and listening to the song of the golden voiced nightingale. Symbolical and pictorial, too, is Kashmiri embroidery showing human figures, palm trees, mosques, flowers, animals, fruit and children. Time in some of the embroideries is often typified by the slow-moving palanquin and bullock-cart which is a feature of most of the landscapes, and only form of conveyance in those ancient days. All the works are elaborately designed in silk of noble colours, and a variety of stitches have been used, a high degree of dexterity and skill may be observed. and the manner in which technical difficulties involved have been overcome is interesting. Kashmiri embroidery contains lessons of value, and indicates avenues of adventure in this field of art. Some ancient specimens of "Chikkan" and embroidery are also worthy of note, but are much too crowded to be really beautiful. There seems to be endless detail, the workers trying not to miss a single human note. Apart from conventional symbolism, we find branches, sprays, and figures spreading from a base formed by five flowers, trees growing out of all pres-

(Continued on next page)

LONDON LETTER:

Churchill Gives A New Turn To Indian Constitutional Issue

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, April 21. (By Air Mail).

This has been the Budget Week in Great Britain. A budget with a surplus that enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce some of the taxes is naturally bound to create a certain number of friends and admirers for him. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was, therefore, a good news copy in Fleet Street and happy cartoons and sketches of the British Chancellor occupied a prominent place in the daily press. However, it may safely be said that the present prosperity budget has been at the same time a stereotyped unintelligent budget without any evidence of what may be called a constructive genius for finance.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY

When the last National horse race was run and when a certain horse which was a hot favourite did win, the poor bookmakers who had received large bets made heavy losses. Likewise the present budget of Mr. Neville Chamberlain is also of the same type. Every commonplace politician and every penny a liner journalist had made the ordinary suggestions that the income tax would be reduced by six pence and that considering the grave dissatisfaction among the unemployed workers their cuts would be restored along with the various pay cuts which were a conditional reduction. This, of [illegible] Federal Assembly, [illegible] done what was not obvious. He might have used a prosperity budget in the present critical time of embarrassed capitalism to such purposes as to put new life and soul in the industrial, productive and export trade activity of the nation with a view to produce permanent results. It is a known fact that it is a doubtful advantage merely to unload a tax burden because if no fundamental change in the economic life of the nation was effected, the serious situation of 1931 might arise again and the same taxes and cuts might require to be reimposed. Whilst the Chancellor has, therefore, followed a popular and obvious course, he has, it is felt in Fleet Street as well as at Westminster, in spite of the tribute paid to him, not displayed the genius of a Gladstone or of a David Lloyd George.

NO CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY

With regard to the actual surplus that the Chancellor had in his hand—a vast sum of thirty-one million pounds—he has followed a foolish course. He had not even had in his heart gratitude towards India which is the principal source of Britain's prosperity and he has not thought fit either to make a grant of five million pounds or even to advance a loan for the relief of sufferers from the Indian earthquake. The British law provides two methods for disposing of any actual surplus. If the Chancellor had any special financial ability coupled with industrial outlook, he could have come before Parliament with certain new schemes and with the majority vote in his pocket, he could have applied the whole of the surplus [illegible] for [illegible] schemes. If over to the Ministry, while the of thinking nor the ability even to suggest to Parliament some alternative scheme for the use of his surplus, according to the British law, he could have, as an alternative, carried over such a surplus to the Sinking Fund of the country's national debt.

The surplus is a pretty big sum for useful adventurous schemes either in the interests of the nation's industrial push in face of world competition or for the benefit of the nation's advancement in health or scientific research. For the last three years British ship-building trade is shouting for subsidies and the ship-building yards near Sunderland, Jarrow, Barrow-in-Furnece are now treated as devastated areas. The present scarcity of rent has created a dangerous water famine and the need for reservoirs all over the country has become apparent. The railway system of the country is in danger from competition of road vehicles and either the complete electrification of the system or of constructing new railway engines worked on oil or on newly-invented turbines requires serious consideration. As education is spreading, many towns are shouting for university buildings with laboratories and research departments. Moreover, Britain, as an old country, is scandalously full of slum areas, whether it is in large cities like London, Manchester or Glasgow or in small villages in the Midlands, or in Wales or in Scotland. These are the crying needs of the moment wanting money with over two million workers registering temselves as unemployed. The Chancellor even by recklessly giving money for such schemes would have killed two birds with one stone and would have considerably lifted the load of un-

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year's budget.

DROP IN THE OCEAN

A State surplus need not be treated like capital promoted by a company or advanced by a bank. State money which was an absolute clear surplus might

(Continued on page 12.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WE AGREE

The Die-hards invaded Chelsea and held a meeting in the Town Hall. We have an open mind as to whether the meeting was a grand success or not. Indeed, we are indifferent and prepared to accept that the meeting was not representative of Chelsea Tories and to believe with the claim of the Die-Hards, which they would doubtless make, that it, in fact "was" representative of Chelsea Tories. We are interested, and, more than that, amused, because of the fact that Chelsea happens to be the constituency of Sir Samuel Hoare. As to the merits of the controversy between the Tweedledum die-hards and Tweedledee hold-ons, we are not concerned with them. There is nothing fundamental, from the Indian point of view, to choose between the two. But there is one observation in Lord Lloyd's speech with which we entirely agree: "The White Paper policy meant an end to real reform for India and responsibility."

JUVENILE PATRIOTISM.

There is a Persian proverb to the effect that what the father cannot do the son completes. The children of Sind are trying to justify it and we wish them all success. About 1,500 children representing all communities and hailing from all parts of Sind met in a conference at Karachi gave unmistakable proofs of true nationalism, of a sense of socio-economic evils of the world and its solution and of a healthy spirit of international solidarity. For they passed resolutions appealing for Swadeshi, condemning capitalism and conveying good wishes to children all over the world. The significance of these resolutions lies in the fact that they embody exactly those problems, which it is the urgent duty of the older generation to face, but which the older generation has not shown even the courage of its own children to face. We congratulate Sind and its children and we hope this conference will shame Sind fathers and uncles into a realisation of their own obligations.

TIMELY WARNINGS.

In his presidential speech at the Cutch State People's Conference at Bhuj Mr. Mulraj Kursandas attempted to bring home to the Princes in general and the Cutch Prince in particular their tremendously heavy responsibilities regarding the impending constitutional changes. The Princes would be doing themselves an ill-service if they ignored the timely warnings now being given to them by those who have still a soft corner for them in their hearts for the simple reason that they are after all Indian Rulers The States people still fondly believe that the Princes of their own blood can be more easily persuaded to be responsible Rulers. But once they are disillusioned, their determination to win their full rights must be irresistible. "Young Democracy" said Mr. Mulraj, "can afford to be generous and will agree to compromises", but he added at the same time that "there can be compromise with Monarchy only if Monarcy agrees to make itself Limited".

MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Vague promises, however, will not satisfy the people. It is interesting in this connection to find Mr. Mulraj reminding the Maharao of Cutch, how at the time of assuming his full powers about fifty years ago he had made a public declaration which promised Responsible Government to the people. But the promise is still as far from being fulfilled as the many similar promises to India by the British Government. As Mr. Mulraj naturally fears that the proposed Federation would make the Princes even more autocratic than they are now, he formulates certain minimum demands to be conceded to the people of Cutch before they can enter the Federation. The gist of the demands is that the Head of the State should be a Constitutional Ruler and that the State should be represented on the Federation only through directly elected representatives of the people. These are just demands and the people of Cutch should not slacken their fight for them till they win them all.

FOOLISH OR MISCHIEVOUS?

Apropos of our article "Is It Keeping The Ring Clear?" the following appeared in the "Times of India".

"Candid?"

"One of our contemporaries, in a leading article on the Bombay will strike, says: "The strikers, it is reported, indulged in stone-throwing and the Police Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner were hit but, unfortunately, escaped injury, while some of the Labour leaders and the strikers received lathi blows."

The public are left to draw their conclusion as to whether this is a printer's error or not." To insinuate doubts about what every one who has read the article—which condemned stone-throwing by the strikers and impressed upon them the need for non-violence—will consider a very obvious though unfortunate misprint, for which we express sincere regret to the Commissioner of Police and his Deputy, is either extremely foolish or an instance of cheap mischief. We would leave the public to draw their own conclusion as to what it is. And why?

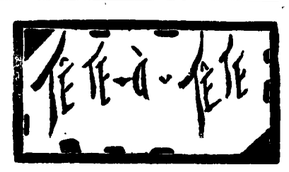
Press Views

Reprehensible

All right-thinking persons, including the Sanatanists, will unreservedly condemn the exhibition of hooliganism which Mahatma Gandhi had to encounter on Thursday at Jasidin. The hostile demonstrations which were organised against the Mahatma at Buxar and Jasidih, only serve to show that the unqualified success of his strenuous, though perfectly peaceful, campaign against untouchability has driven his opponents to desperation. The hooligans who aimed stones and lathis at Mahatma Gandhi have brought irretrievable discredit to themselves and to the cause which, in their misguided zeal, they sought to further by their criminal violence. As for the Mahatma, he remained unmoved by these disgraceful demonstrations and went through his programme as if nothing unusual had happened.—"Tribune."

Intervene And Settle

It invariably happens in a dispute between labour and capital that the executive authorities take for granted that labour would break the law and they take what they call preventive measures. And these measures invariably turn out to be just those that are calculated to break the strike. It is therefore the duty of the Government, if it wants to be known as just and impartial in such disputes, to intervene so that the strike may be averted. In the case of the textile workers, the Government is under a special obligation to intervene both in the interest of the employers and of the workers, that is, for the sake of the industry itself which has been granted heavy protection, a concession that will be nullified if the strike continues for some time. Alas, for the Trade Disputes Act! Where is it?—"A. B. Patrika."



Which are the ten most intelligent animals? Doctor Raid Blair of the New York Zoo gives the following list in order of intelligence: Chimpanzee Orang-outang, Elephant, Gorilla, Dog, Beaver. Horse, Sea Lion, Bear and Cat.

Considering the pass to which the World has been brought it would not be surprising if man did not get the place of a bad eleventh.

As for woman—we had better change the topic.

* * * *

Welcoming the election of Mr. P. N. Sapru, to the Council of State, the "Leader" says: "It is an interesting coincidence that father and son were of the same age—40—at the time of their election to the Central Legislature."

It is. But we hope the coincidence ends there and does not go further.

* * * *

Great Britain would maintain "all her rights under treaties concluded with China" and stand by "all her obligations under multiple treaties concerning that country.

Good. But are the two different?

* * * *

Farewell functions in honour of Mr. Kirpalani, our retiring Municipal Commissioner, have begun, the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum starting off with a tea party.

* * * *

There is no truth in the rumour that members of the Bombay Government and other representatives—major or minor—of the local bureaucracy visited or will visit, the All-India Khadi Exhibition incognito and dressed in Khaddar.

* * * *

STUNT-ED

"GROWING SUPPORT FOR WHITE PAPER."

—Bori Bunder.

* * * *

Our London correspondent suggests that the Churchill-Hoare Privilege controversy has brought to light how Mr. Mody had been induced to betray India's higher right with a child-like simplicity.

Imagine what would have happened if the proceedings of the Committee of Privileges were public.

* * * *

Talking of Mr. Mody, it is unfair to attribute any but the most public-spirited motives to the postponement of the Millowners' meeting. Indeed the decision was taken purely in the interests of Government's duty "to keep the ring clear."

* * * *

"7 LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED"
"SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION"
—Bori Bunder Minor.

Looks like a suggestion to try arresting 7 millowners now.

* * * *

A Dr. Krause asks Germans to set Hitler above God.

He is, of course, already heads and shoulders above Mammon.

But Dr. Krause should ask Hitler to put God in the Concentration Camp.

* * * *

A film in a local cinema shows us "the way to love."

Some of us will prefer to be shown "The Way to Live."

* * * *

The film "The Private Life of Henry the Eighth" has been banned in Delhi.

It is not yet known whether the ban should be regarded as a reflection on Bombay (where it was shown for weeks) or on Delhi or on his late Majesty Henry VIII.

* * * *

A woman M.L.C. declares that "incongruent marriages should be stopped absolutely." But can't "incongruent" marriages be made "congruent" by "construction" as triangles are in Geometry?

* * * *

ELSEWHERE—

A timid knock was heard at the door. "Please, kind lady," began the beggar, "having lost my right leg....."

"Well, it ain't here" (Bang).

Dollfuss Will Speak To "Dead" City

AMAZING MEASURES TO SECURE PEACEFUL HEARING

THOUSANDS IN JAIL: HOUSE RAIDS: POLICE TERROR

(Special Cable)

LINZ, April 28.

Precautions, unsurpassed in Austrian history, have been made to secure a peaceful hearing for Dr. Dollfuss to-morrow as the feeling here is still strong. Thousands of potential peace-disturbers have been temporarily gaoled.

The square where Dollfuss will speak is closed to the public and hundreds of houses lining the route are meticulously searched. Police occupy all roofs and windows overlooking the square.

In order to ensure a good gathering peasants will be brought free in special trains, but will carefully be searched on arrival.

MILITARISM FOR AUSTRIA

What The "Guild State" Means

VIENNA, April 28.

The official account of the new constitution of the Austrian "Guild State" was given to the press by Dr. Otto Ender, Minister of Constitution, shows that in case of failure of the proposed Federal Council to act on Government Bills, Government is empowered to proclaim Emergency Martial Law.

The word "Republic" has been dropped from the official title of the State and it is believed the laws against the Hapsburgs have been ommitted from the new constitution.—Reuter.

SPANISH CRISIS ENDS

President Accepts Samper Cabinet

MADRID April 28.

The Ministerial crisis has been ended by the President's acquiescence to the Cabinet headed by Don Ricarda Samper which, like the last one is predominantly Radical and includes several previous members, notably Don Romera in charge of Foreign Affairs. Samper is pledged to defend the President's action regarding the Amnesty Bill.—Reuter.

A Reuter's telegram of 25th April stated:—

(One of President Zamorra's principal objections to the Amnesty Bill was the inclusion among 8,000 political prisoners to be liberated of thousands of gunmen, when the police already had great difficulty in coping with the outrages.)

WHEAT PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON. April 28.

The Farm Administration announces that hitherto over half a million wheat production contracts were signed reducing the acreage by 7-1/2 millions. The reduction campaign ends on May 10.—Reuter.

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DILLINGER AT WORK

Plans To Kidnap Governor White's Daughter

COLUMBUS (Ohio). April 28.

Dillinger and his associates have established their headquarters here for completing the plans to kidnap Governor White's daughter.

The Governor has also received a written threat of death if he failed to pardon Dillinger's lieutenants, Makley and Clark who are awaiting execution for murdering the Sheriff during Dillinger's escape from gaol in October. Nothing that can be foreseen can now prevent the execution.—Reuter.

INDIAN TEXTILE ART

(Continued from previous page).

pective, the tendency of detail chains the imagination and obscures the picture. We are so interested in those turbaned chiefs, the palm trees, the pineapple, the fish, as graceful out of water as in it. The innumerable detail almost encyclopaedic in character, is very akin to Japanese raphosodious-art but, indeed, they add greatly to the historical side of these invaluable documents of a dim age. Yes, the "pomp and passion of the hour" is evident on these fabrics, before their long night of eclipse, and those artists lived in an age of great traditions. This is an age as automatic as it is prosaic. The glory of ancient India is shown by her wonderous buildings which were inspired by intensive thought and action. It was an age of tragedy and romance disappearing as it came like an unsubstantial dream leaving in its wake only a memory here and there, a vision caught in a silken-web by a vanished hand.

Glory of Indian Art.

There is another side to the fascination of antique embroidery. Consider the length of time to fashion them, perhaps months on end years even. How many discussions as to live colour and composition, what joy at their inception? What greater joy at finish!

People who have seen these translucent, diaphanous, imponderable fabrics have experienced great joy and fascination from these venerable examples of art, for no work in these modern days can inspire so much reverance and admiration. To come in touch with them is to bridge the gulf of one age to another, and though centuries have passed, kingdoms and peoples gone into oblivion, there still abides the record and loving testimony of the dignity of labour, and the glory of Indian Art.

Solution Of World's Ills By Conciliation & Goodwill

Move For Setting Up A Permanent Organisation

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS INAUGURATED IN BOMBAY

Next World Conference To Be Held In India In 1936

The inaugural meeting of the World Fellowship of Faiths was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, on Sunday evening, with Sir Govindrao Pradhan in the chair.

Addressing the meeting, Raja J. P. Bahadur Jung, said that the object of the meeting was to inaugurate in Bombay an Indian National Committee of the World Fellowship of Faiths, a movement intended to realize world peace and unity through faiths in Fellowship.

It was during the lecture tour in Europe which he undertook in the year 1929, that the speaker came in contact with the Threefold Movement and it was then conveived that the World Fellowship of Faith should be held at a second Parliament of Religions at Chicago's Second World Fair in 1933.

The two great factors that were to distinguish the World Fellowship of Faiths from the first Parliament of Religions that was held in Chicago during the Columbian Exposition of 1893, were: First, in place of a competitive parade of rival religions, all faiths were to be challenged to focus their best inspiration on man's present problems. Second, not only all religions were to be invited to participate, but all faiths, with the understanding that "faiths" include all types of spiritual consciousness and convict on wh'ch are determining the actual lives of signifirant groupes of people.

MOVE FOR PERMANENT ORGANISATION.

During the sessions it was decided said Bahadur Singh to make the World Fellowship of Faiths a permanent organization, and accordingly an International Committee was formed with the Maharajah of Baroda as its president. The work of the International Member consists in assembling a national committee in his respective country with representative members of every faith in the country, and with as many provincial and city centres as possible." I have been appointed International member to organize the national Committee in India and to be its Chairman. To-day's inaugural meeting is the result of my labour in fulfilment of the duty assigned to me. When the national Committee is well established, attempts will be made to form provincial or city centres in other parts of the country.

"Fellowship of Faiths" means "friendship between faiths." "Faiths" has been defined by Bishop McConnel, the American National Chairman, "the include all types of spiritual consciousness or conviction, determining the actual lives of signficant groups of people." This does not mean that we shsall leave out individual faiths, for they shall also come under the term "faiths". The object of the World Fellowship of Faiths, is to bring all faiths, both of the groups and of the individuals, to a common fellowship by making them realize the underlying oneness of purpose—namely, alleviation of human suffering.

SOLUTIONS OF WORLD EVIL.

We find that by applying the principles of the World Fellowship of Faiths to the problems we are facing in India to-day, we may be able to arrive at the best of all possible solutions. The method of the Fellowship being peaceful propaganda and cultivation of the mind of the masses to achieve their end in a spirit of consiliation and good-will, it is sure to satisfy the aspiration of every party or class of creed. The political aspiration of India may also be better satisfied by bringing about the required change of mentality amongst the rulers and the ruled, so that they may not regard each other as foreign and opposed to each others interests. Propaganda amongst the parties themselves, against their own evils, will bring about the needed change much sooner than by one party condemning the evils of another and rousing for vengeance.

Enforcement of reform by legislature has been observed to prove a failure in such instances. as prohibition in America and restriction of child-marriage in India. The World Fellowship of Faiths, therefore, insists on bringing about the reform from within the mind of the people, thereby effecting the necessary reform without offending any one's convictions. There will, then, be no offence against the orthodox, nor need the reformers lag behind. Cultivatio of the ideal of Fellowship is the only method by which disparities in social opportunities may be smoothly adjusted. The acceptance of the principle of Fellowship would necessarily, mean the denial of untouchability. There is no political, economic, social or religious problem that cannot be solved by method of Fellowship in the best possible manner. If you, sympathisers, to whom this appeal is made wish to help this mission of bringing peace to the distracted and troubled world, all that you are refuested to do is to accept the ideal of peace and unity as the guiding principel in your own life and to lead one other, every week, into the acceptance of these ideals. He or she, in turn, should undertake to do likewise, so that in time, every one in the land may be comprised in the all-embracing bond of Fellowship.

The World Fellowship of Faiths is planning to hold its next world Conference in India in 1936.

MAN'S DUTY TO MANKIND.

Dr. Felix Valyi, speaking next, emphasized the fact that the whole value of the history of mankind lay not in conquests, but, in the willingness of man to stretch out his hands to all races and fellow-beings, with whom he happened to come in touch, in the course of his daily life irrespective of creed or caste. Buddhism was the only religion that had attempted to do this in the past on a world-wide scale, and it was when Buddhism was expunged from India, that the downfall of India actually commenced and gathered momentum day by day.

About a dozen other speakers addressed the meeting on the various religions and faiths that were being followed all over the globe, and each tried to set forth in detail the best tends of his or her religion.

HINDUISM—LIVING FORCE

Exponents of Hinduism pointed out that Hinduism was the senior most religion of mankind and the best adapted to be a universal religion when some of its "indignities," pre-eminently the caste system and untouchability are expunged from it. Hinduism was a living force, an inspiration, revealed to all by the three-fold paths sung in the "Song Celestial," (1) the path of duty or selfless service of mankind; (2) the path of 'bhakti' or selfless devotion to God and (3) the path of self-control or the conquest of one's own passions. The purity of heart and the purity of action were thus maintained by the individual thereby promoting the universal brotherhood of man.

WHAT JUDAISM TEACHES

Speaking of Judaism, Miss Reuben said that the essence of Jewish scriptures were non-agressiveness or tolerance as well as the service of mankind. When you are scorning your neighbour, it should be remembered that you are scorning the God in man. Miss Reuben, moreover, held that it was not the diversity of faiths that was mainly responsible for the evils of the world, but something else; and it was the duty of the Committee of Fellowship of Faiths to find it out.

TENETS OF ZOROASTRIANISM

Mr. B T Anklesiaria then spoke on Zoroastrianism. He pointed out that his religion was based on the great immutable laws of the world, the law that moves the waters, the law that governs life, in short, the laws of Nature. There was no sectarianism in those laws, and as such there was no other religion better adapted to promote peace and good-will in the world.

BUDDHIST PRINCIPLES

Expounding the principles of Buddhism, Prof. N K Bhagat remarked that the life and teachings of Buddha were founded on tolerance, self-control and love. The history of Buddhism showed that it had at one time in the past nearly became a universal religion. and the speaker hoped that history would repeat itself.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, speaking on Christianity remarked that religion was "a common quest for good life," and Christianity amply fulfiled it.

ESSENCE OF ISLAM

"The essence of Islam," said Maulana Mahamadally, "is the complete surrender of self and implicit resignation of will for the sake of peace and goodwill for mankind".

Mr. Jamiat Singh, explaining the principles of Sikh religion, said that it was futile to speak of religion and the Fellowship of Faiths in India. India was the land of slaves, and slaves had no religion of their own. Unless slavery was abolished in India there could be no mutual goodwill and peace in the land. The sikhs were wedded to service of mankind and their religion bade them fight and die if need be, for the sake of righteousness.

The Chairman in his concluding speech remarked that every speaker tried to show the best in his or her religion. But the tenets of all faiths were only taught rather than practised. The idea of universal brotherhood of man was a Utopia which could hardly be realised. The present times boded ill to peace the prospect of the feeling of fellowship and goodwill was dark and dismal. Materialism was running rampant in the world, the chairman, added, and it was only when the wolf and the teiger in man was killed that universal brotherhood of man could be possible on earth.

With a vote of thanks the meeteing terminated.

ARGUMENT FOR SAFEGUARDS

Sanatanist Violence On Mahatma

LONDON, April 29.

Mahatma Gandhi who never lacked the capacity for taking the rough with the smooth may be expected, says the "Observer," to show his customary fortitude under the persecution of orthodox Hiduism as the champion of the untouchables. His experience of caste violence can hardly fail to have some reaction on his political philosophy. Democratic forms cannot amount to very much where social stratification is full of cruelty. When even the Mahatma is unsafe, there is no need to justify the provision of safeguards for India's immediate future.—Reuter.

HOCKEY AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, April 28.

In the Chitham league hockey tournament on the Gymkhana ground last evening, the 13th Field Brigade, R.A., registered their first victory when they beat the Modern Sporting Club 'B' in a well-contested game by the odd goal in three.

The gunners, with three new players, played better than they have done before in this tournament and were full value for their victory.

In the other game of the evening, the second teams of the City Sports Club and the South Indians played each other to a goalless draw.

The City Sports gave a disappointing exhibition.— United Press.

New Delhi.—Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, left for Nagpur on Saturday evening by the Grand Trunk Express.—A.P.

BOMBSHELL ON "EMPIRE DAY"

Socialists Out To Transform It Into "Commonwealth Day"

LONDON, April 28.

The Empire Day in London County Council schools will be transformed into "Commonwealth Day" by the Socialist Party in L.C.C.

This was announced by Leader Herbert Morrison

He said, that party desired that it should be celebrated in no jingo flagwagging spirit. The Commonwealth Day must not be an occasion for implanting feelings of militarism and racial superiority in the minds of children but stimulate domestic love of country and family feeling within the British Comonwealth coupled particularly with the desire of a still wider family fellowship of the whole humanity through the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. Police As Mentors Of Public Morals

Raid Entertainment Halls And March 700 To Prison

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, April 28.

The local gaols were packed as a result of police raid last night on two entertainment halls which were alleged to be staging indecent shows.

Regular drunk and disorderly prisoners were released to accommodate 700 new comers.

Police patrols and waggons worked all night in transporting those arrested.

The police say that one hall had five nude dancers who strutted stage.

'PLANES FOR MOTOR CARS

Well-known Firm Offers Exchange To Facilitate Aviation

(SPECIAL CABLE.-

LONDON, April 28.

The transition from motoring to aviation has been facilitated by the announcement by a well-known firm in the motor trade to accept motor cars in part exchange for aeroplanes and the payment of the balance by instalments. The transaction includes a complete course of flying instruction, technical lessons and a course in air navigation. The firm offers any type of the new plane at market price or second-hand planes for under £200.—A.P.

HOW LANCASHIRE BENEFITS

(Continued from page 1).

and the Mody-Lees pact has facilitated free imports from Lancashire into the country. Unless therefore, the Indian mills work at full speed, Lancashire will have again a dominant place in the Indian market to the ruin of Swadeshi. In the face of these facts, the public cannot shirk its responsibility. Effective pressure should be brought to bear upon the millowners to stop their policy of wage-cuts and restore the full and efficient working of the mills by all available means.

SYMPATHY IN OTHER CENTRES

So far the strike has been confined to Bombay, except sporadic strikes in isolated centres. But reports from up-country centres show that the example set by the textile workers in this city is proving infectious. Tuesday had been decided upon by Nagpur to declare a General Strike there. Berar reports the same thing. There is possibility of the Strike spreading in Delhi. Cawnpore is uncertain. There is no news from Madras about the possibility of any strike in that Presidency. In Ahmedabad, the Labour Association which wields Great influence with the workers will not join the General Strike. Hitherto there has not been any move in the direction of an early settlement. And each day that passes only aggravates the discontent, which is already acute, of the workers.

"MAY DAY" CELEBRATIONS

A. I. T. U. Congress Fixes Programme

In the course of a statement issued by Mr. D L Pathak, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Trades Union Congress, it is stated:—

"The working class of the world celebrates the first of May as 'Labour Day,' to show its international solidarity. Demonstrations are organised in every country. Mass meetings indicate the determination of the toiling masses to figit for their liberation.

"The "May Day" this year has unusual significance. There is a capitalist offensive on the standard of life of the workers in every country. Wage-cuts, retrenchment and high tariff walls are the only panacea of capitalism to save itself.

"In India 'May Day' calls for the greatest solidarity of the workers. The standard of living of the Indian working class has reached the lowest level and they are reduced to the verge of starvation. Unemployment has threatened its very existence. The situation calls for determined action. There is stir in the working class in India. The textile workers have declared a general strike. Their cause is just. They must succeed. But their success depends on the sympathy and support of the whole working class movement. The Torkers in every trade and industry should support the struggle of the textelle workers.

REJECT W. P.

"The immediate task of the working class of India is to reject the White Paper and initiate a countrywide campaign for asserting the right to frame its own constitution. 'May Day,' will initiate the agitation for asserting the right of self-determination.

"The All-India Trade Union Congress has decided to celebrate 'May Day'. It has invited all affiliated Unions, the Congress Socialist Group, the organisation of the unemployed to join.

"A meeting will be held on Tuesday at Chowpattey, Dongri Maidan and Ganesh Maidan at 6 p.m

CUTCHIS' DEMANDS

Wanted Popular Reponsible Administration

COMMITTEE TO DRAW UP CONSTITUTION

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 29.

The Cutch National Conference held its open sessions this evening at fie. After the National anthem the president moved the first two resolutions, one of loyalty and the other of condolence for the demise of the grandson of the Cutch ruler, and prominent Cutchi workers Khimji Hirji and Jivraj Gokuldas and others.

The third resolution recommending abolition of forced labour, proposed by Mr. Shurji Vallabhdas and seconded by several speakers including Sjt. Ramji Trikamji who spoke, from personal experience, of the hardships entailed in the enforcement of the Veth system. The fourth resolution stating that the conference opines that Cutch should join the Federation only if fundamental rights were granted and responsible administration established and elected representatives of states were sent to Federal legislatures instead nominees, was proposed by Sjt. Mavji Govindji and supported by Gulab Shanker Dholakia, Tulsidas, Purshottam P. Mehta.

RESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATION

The fifth resolution asking complete separation of the Executive and Judiciary functions was proposed by Sjt. Nautamlal Amritlal seconded by Sjt. Gulashanker Shoorji and others. The sixth and the most important resolution asking for responsible and popular administration, reminding the Rao of his promises for the same, and asking for elected municipality and such popular institutions, and appointing a committee to form constitutions for both were proposed by Sjt. Beharilal Antani and supported by a dozen prominent Cutchis was passed among loud cheers.

The Committee appointed consists of Sjts. Mulraj Karsandas, Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee, M. C. Chagla, Muraji Sampat, Beharilal Antani and Tulsidas Mulji. The resolution further recommended the committee to produce its report to the Working Committee within six months and the Working Committee to publish the same with its opinions, and then after two months' notice a special session of the Conference should meet to discuss the Committee's report. All resolutions were unanimously carried. The Conference adjourned late in the evening.

THEY FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WARSAW, April 28.

The Court of Appeal has begun the hearing of the appeal of Countess Brassoff, sister-in-law of the late Czar, against the decision of the lower court depriving her of the estates which were formerly the property of the late Prince Michael Alexandrowitch.

The lower court held that the Polish soldiers fought for freedom and not to enable the members of the Czar's family to continue to enjoy the estates.

The Countess retorts that soldiers are not brigands and did not fight to steal other people's property.

Readers' Views

"Swaraj Party Programme"

Mr. P. R Lele writes:—

I gratefully accept the title conferred on me by Mr. Nariman and gladly welcome him to the ranks to which I have belonged for more than fifteen years. But Mr. Nariman should not base his arguments against me on a misrepresentation of me. The "Swarajists" of to-day don't need me as their "friend" as they are led by an ex-President of the Congress and one of the stalwarts of the Congress movement. I am not a "Swarajist" nor am I even on the list of voters for the Assembly elections. But in matters of collective conduct I am one of those "millions of my countrymen" for whom—according to Dr. Syed Mahmud—Mahatma Gandhi's "word is law". Mahatmaji has blessed the revival of the Swaraj party and for me Mahatmaji's blessings are higher than the verdict of any Committee of the Congress at present functioning. Until he is over-ruled by the Indian National Congress in a plenary session, I shall treat the present A.I.C.C as a body subordinate to Mahatma Gandhi. I must repudiate the association foisted on me by Mr Nariman.

I am still as staunch an upholder of the Congress constitution as ever and therefore, have maintained that the Indian National Congress alone can change the Lahore resolution boycotting legislatures—unless it is made impossible to hold a session of that sovereign body. At the Conference in Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya I voted accordingly and I maintain that even the precedents kindly quoted by Mr. Nariman support me.

It is impossible that I should defame the departed leaders, Das, Nehru and Patel. The idea of the Swaraj Party (this name was not coined then) originated while the C. D. Inquiry Committee went round the country in 1922. The first para of Dr Ansari's latest statement dated 27th instant gives a more correct idea of the progressive position of the Swaraj party than Mr Nariman's statement. Of course, the leaders of Swaraj Party wanted to secure the sanction of the Congress and the present Swarajists also are doing the same. The leaders of the Council-Party started their campaign immediately after the release of Deshbandhu in 1922 months ahead of the Gaya Session and did not "suspend" it even in spite of the adverse vote of the Congress. In this connection Mr. Nariman himself has supplied the world with evidence to prove that it was nearly two months after the Gaya Congress that a truce had to be arranged between the Council boycott party and the Swaraj Party. It was because both parties were carrying on quite vigorous propaganda nearly for six months, August 1922 to February 1923, that this compromise or truce had to be entered into. The formation of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party took place before the truce and almost immediately after the Gaya Congress. Congress records cannot give these facts because they were extra-Congress activities. The truce again referred only to "propaganda" which in ordinary parlance, is different from inner organisation of any party. What Mr. Nariman calls authentic Congress records have to be read in conjunction with newspaper records of the general events of a particular period Dr Ansari (who is not in need of my friendship) at any rate has shown that he and those with him are following the same progressive course as that of Deshbandhu Das, Nehru and Patel.

Arithmetic At The Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a good deal of grumbling among the students as well as those who take interest in educational matters as to the unusual severity of the arithmetic paper set to the candidates at the recently held Matriculation examination, and there appears to be a legitimate ground for the grievance. If one looks at the paper it at once becomes apparent that even though there is the "N. B. attempt any five questions" that every question contains two examples. The result is that within a limited period of two hours the students have to solve ten examples. This would be possible if the paper-setters had followed the tradition of drawing two or three simple questions just sufficient for testing ordinary intelligence and ability and one or two questions for the students of extraordinary ability. But as practically all the questions were competing with each other in severity it has become physically impossible for the unfortunate students to solve all the questions or just sufficient to fetch the required number of marks. It must be admitted that the examinations are not arranged for the purpose of drawing out from the students within a short period of two hours the work of twelve months. One can understand easily that the papers are drawn solely with a view to test the general ability of the students. From the arithmetic Paper it becomes obvious that the paper drawers have failed to keep this aspect of the question in view. But for the fault of default, whatever that may be, of the paper-drawers the unfortunate students must not suffer. So in the interests of fair play and justice the authorities concerned must issue instructions for the liberal examination of the paper. Not only this but lenient attitude must be adopted at the time, of the common room meetings so that the apparent injustice to the students may be partially redressed.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI DALAL.

Ahmedabad.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The Matriculation examination has come and gone but will be long remembered for the very hard arithmetic Paper, which was the hardest paper that appeared during the last many years.

It seems that the paper setter wanted to know how much the students did not know, and not what the students knew. It is a pity that at times examiners display this mentality, whilst setting papers. On the other hand a student must be given ample scope to display his knowledge, but this time's paper has quite the contrary aim.

A teacher of mathematics in an important school in the city has remarked that the paper would have been a good one at a teachers' test examination lasting for three hours. Here the students had only two hours at their disposal, which being quite insufficient, many could not give full justice. The paper in question being a morning one, the psychological effect was bad on students during the afternoon paper.

Before the usual percentage of students are declared successful, responsible people will have to do a lot.—Yours, etc.,

"A GRADUATE."

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Every time before the elections we get long manifestoes and high-flaunting promises of the would be Senators and Fellows. Will they who are already elected and at the expiry of the term will seek re-election, let the public know what steps they are going to take against the stupid Arithmetic paper that was set to the matric students this year and which showed utter ignorance of the setter as to the capacity of the average matric examinee? What relief do they propose to offer to the hundreds of students who feel that they have already lost their year?

As I write this I read in a local paper that a Baroda student died of the shock which he received after reading the arithmetic paper. This is the first victim sacrificed at the bloody alter of the Goddess of examination.—Yours, etc.,

A REGISTERED GRADUATE.

Ahmedabad, April 27.

Kurudwadi Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to call the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities through the medium of your paper, to the—insanitary practices of preparing food etc. . . for Hindu passengers on the open platform at Kurduwadi Station.

The extreme importance of purity of foods makes of vital necessity inspection, by Railway authorities in order that, passengers may be able to be sure that they do not purchase foods that contain dust, flies, and other poisonous matter.

I hope this humble letter will succeed in attracting the sympathetic attention of the G. I. P. Rly. authorities—Yours, etc.

"PASSENGER."

A Savantwadi Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will favour me with a little space in your "Readers' views' Column" to draw the attention of the "Savantvadi Municipality."

The road leading to "Vithoba's temple" is a busy thoroughfare in Savantvadi. It is hardly twenty-five feet broad. Despite the narrowness of the road, a couple of bullock carts are always parked by the side of the road. Is it not a great nuisance to the pedestrians? They are greatly inconvenienced and sometimes even confused when a Motor car or any other public conveyance is coming from the opposite direction. Will the authorities concerned pay a little attention to this matter and see that the nuisance is removed as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.,

A PEDESTRIAN.

Savantvadi,
April 26.

Teachers And Pupils

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"About the value of theoretical training too, I had doubts I have read many books on psychology and pedagogy and the history of education, but got little help from them, and treatises on teaching often show singular ignorance of the nature of boys and the conditions of school life. I have a strong feeling also that the problems raised and matters discussed in them can be only imperfectly appreciated by those who have had little or no experience of the work, nor could I see that masters who had gone through the course were superior to those who had not." This is what an eminent western educationist opines which I fully endorse.

The teacher, though trained, is not a teacher unless he is interested in his work, for interest in a certain vocation is a very important step towards progress and happiness. The teacher who grumbles about his salary in the teacher's room or complains against the dull or mischievous boys is a miserable failure. It is not the training that counts much but the desire to be efficient and happy in the vocation. A real teacher is he, who, like the drunkard, is mad after his hobby. Night and day he thinks of children and education; teaching is the breath of his nostrils. To dream about the teaching diplomas and degrees and the grades of salary all the while is not teacher-like. Does the S. T. C. or B. T. course help the teachers to be efficient and happy? We shall try to examine the notion in the following lines.

I have seen many S. T. C.'s and B. T.'s, whose teaching I did not like very much and about whom the inspector of schools had a very poor opinion. Does it not prove the shortcomings of these qualifications? What is wrong with them? There is nothing wrong with the qualifications as such but the very methods of training are faulty. The following plan is suggested for the consideration of responsible teachers of the city:—

(1) While keeping a teacher on the staff of a school the Principal should explain to him that his life will be that of an ascetic and that if he wanted to live an easy life he should better try his fate elsewhere. Next, the Principal, during his rounds, should ascertain whether the young teacher is interested in his work or he is anywhere going on with the dry routine, looking every five minutes at his wrist-watch, waiting for the bell to ring. If he is found doing the latter, he should be given notice at once. If, on the other hand, the teacher shows genuine interest in his work but owing to his being a raw man has certain defects, he should be encouraged and his work criticised in the teachers' meeting held specially for the purpose of examining the teachers' work during the week. The Principal should recommend some books to be read by the young teachers and suggest application of the methods studied while at work. This method will help the young teacher to be a specialist in his particular subject. When he is found quite flawless in his work, the annual inspection should help the inspector to form an opinion about the young teacher. If found fit he should be granted the diploma. This method will produce best teachers and will remove from the field those incompetent men, who are in our educational institutions simply because they passed the S. T. C. examination but, who, as a matter of fact, are not fit for the work.

(2) Teachers submitting an original thesis on their special subject, should be examined by the inspector of schools or any other responsible educationist and if there is any originality and efficiency in their work they should be granted the diploma.

(3) The University or the Secondary Training College should award a cash prize of Rs. 1000/ for an original idea in the teaching of a subject. This will create a liking for research work.

(4) Teachers and professors of education should be invited every year from foreign countries to deliver lectures to the teachers and views should be exchanged with them in formal meetings.

Of course a little money will have to be spent on these things but there will be lot of healthy activity in the teachers' life which will surely further the cause of education in this country.

I am afraid I am more of a dreamer and people may call my plan to be wholly impracticable and I may be accused of building castles in the air but before building castles on earth they have to be built in the architect's mind. I should be obliged if some educationanist will try to express his opinion on my letter.—Yours etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

65, New Hanuman Lane,
Kalbadevi, April 25.

Wanted Arguments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Halai cites the following acts and omissions of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.. to the detriment of cotton cultivators:—

1. Legislators, he says, are unable to improve the by-laws of the Association. However, he does not say which by-law requires the special attention of the Legislators.

2. He condemns 24 hours trading which according to him drains 5 crores from the pockets of Indian cultivators. But unfortunately he does not say how.

3. He goes to prove by figures that 3 per cent of the Indian cotton crop is merely taken by United Kingdom and he says that the manoeuvres of United Kingdom help to cheapen Indian cotton and therefore he recommends to make a gift of 3 per cent. Indian cotton crop to the United Kingdom, so that the country may be rid of its exploitation. May I appeal to him to state what these manoeuvres of the United Kingdom are?

4. He tells us about 15 to 25 crores loss to this country because of Indian cotton being cheap in parity, and accuses the East Indian Cotton Association not only of this aspect but also of a further loss to the country by speculation under the aegis of the Association I will be thankful to him to explain his theory of parity which ordinarily is considered to be based on pure supply and demand except when the natural phenomena of supply and demand are interfered with by certain disabilities in the shape of monopoly, duty, etc.. giving preference to any particular interest and thereby checking healthy competition

5. He points out very pertinently the villain of the piece being the Hedge Contract. I would direct him to see the figures of prices of different varieties of Indian cotton in comparison with each other and in comparison with the Americans ruling on an average 10 years before the Hedge Contract was inaugurated in order to test the facts of his case. It would be useful only then to say whether Hedge Contract on the whole has benefited Indian cotton or not.

6. Similarly he accuses the East India Cotton Association for allowing the foreigners to loot India. In proof of that he quotes the price of the lowest kind of Indian cotton, viz., Bengal. Can he show any commodity which is not to-day distressfully cheap and even below the cost except gold? And if not so, why is East India Cotton Association sought to be made a culprit?

No logical argument has been advanced in the whole letter; however, he ruthlessly condemns the Bombay Legislative Council, and the East India Cotton Association. He also complains regarding Japanese buying choice cotton, yet he does not say whether they pay a good price for it or not. He cites in his condemnation of the East India Cotton Association many newspaper articles. It may be true, but it will not cut ice unless a reasonable case is made out and remedies suggested. I therefore suggest him to exert in the right way to bring forth the disabilities of East India Cotton Association in a logical way; otherwise I feel that he, instead of helping the cause of the poor cultivators, would be doing great dis-service to the cause which he so nobly advocates.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. S.

MARVELLOUS PROGRESS OF KHADI INDUSTRY

Success Depends On Continuance Of Public Support

In the course of his speech at the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition Mr. Dhirjial Modi said:—

As you are aware, this Exhibition has been organised under the joint auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association. The League decided last year to organise sectional exhibitions from time to time to be devoted to one particular industry. Accordingly, it held leather goods and glassware exhibitions in the year 1933, and it decided this year to have a Khadi Exhibition. Now that the Exhibition has become an actuality we feel that no more suitable time could have been selected for the holding of the exhibition. The economic depression which pervades the world has hit the Khadi industry heavily, and it was necessary that some vigorous activity should be undertaken to stimulate interest in Khadi; it was also necessary to take special steps to promote the sale of Khadi turned out by the various centres in Bihar and elsewhere in India where hand-spinning and hand-weaving were being introduced on a large scale as a measure of earthquake relief.

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS.

It is now over eleven years since we had an exhibition in Bombay solely devoted to Khadi. Now we are in a better position, than we were in 1923, to appreciate the value of Khadi in national economic life and to visualize the developments in that industry that have taken place in this brief span of time. At a prominent place in the exhibition you will see a sample of the coarse cloth of four counts that represented our Khadi industry at the time this movement started. And you can judge the progress that we have made when you put alongside this coarse cloth the fine varieties of Khadi 50 inches of which can be passed through a ring.

It is often urged by the critics of this movement that Khadi is not as cheap as mill-made cloth. In my opinion, such a plea shows a poor understanding of the fundamentals of the Khadi industry. The foreign textile industry is an organised industry, which grew to its present state with the aid of bounties, subsidies, protection and the ruthless suppression of the cottage industries of subject countries like India. How can there be any competition or comparison between them and our unorganised cottage industry? The Khadi industry's only suport is the desire of the people to build up and sustain a movement which stands for the economic uplift of the masses of our nation. What it has achieved is due only to the keenness of the nation as a whole to patronise the national universal cottage industry. Even then, the exhibits as well as the diagrams and charts, you will see here prove conclusively that the industry has made remarkable progress in the last 14 years. Another evidence of the progress is the fact that the prices of Khadi cloth are 50 per cent. lower than what they were when the movement was in its inceptional stage.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

To the progress of the movement, various factors have combined to contribute, the chief among which is the national fervour, the readiness to be satisfied with coarse home-spun cloth establishing a sense of equality among the various classes of the community. Equally great has been the contribution of the voluntary workers who have devoted their intellect, energy, and business ability to the development of the Khadi industry. In fact, this movement has brought to the front initiative and powers of organisation of a high order. I may note here that it is only in some Indian States such as Mysore, Baroda and Aundh that this nation-building activity is fostered by State action. In the rest of India, however, its future in the present circumstances depends almost entirely on the continuance of the unstinted co-operation and support of the public. And the utility of this exhibition lies in the fact that it will stimulate public enthusiasm and interest and secure for the movement new adherents with whose help it may, in course of time, bring about a veritable transformation in our economic and political life.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Khadi Exhibition

The Bombay Swadeshi League and the All-India Spinners' Association deserve to be congratulated on the picturesque and instructive Khadi Exhibition they have organised at the Vanita Bishram Hall, Girgaon. It can be justly called an All-India Exhibition as the Khadi exhibits there represent practically all the Khadi-producing provinces in the country. The Exhibition deserves to be widely patronised by all those who wish to promote Khadi and also by those who wish to contribute their mite for the relief of Bihar, as the organisers of the Exhibition have proposed to utilise all surplus proceeds for this purpose. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, who opened the Exhibition, had reason to deplore that Khadi has not yet received the universal patronage which its humanitarian aspect demands. The Exhibition with its numerous attractive exhibits should convince even a sceptic that if the use of Khaddar is not universal it is not the fault of its producers.

Restricting Water Supply

They are once more contemplating the curtailment of water supply in view of the probability of deficient rain during the ensuing monsoon. It will be remembered that a similar hue and cry was raised last year, but the fears of that clever man, the meteorologist, came, as usual, to nought. Some of these meteorologists not seldom seem to miss the bus somewhere. They predict certain things, and precisely the contrary happens. Either the South-West monsoon has been deflected to this side by some winds the name of which one finds it hard to pronounce, or the "Western disturbance" has passed away, or something has happened which one wots not of! What matters to us, however, is not what caused the unexpected conditions but the unexpected conditions themselves. This being so, one feels the authorities are hardly justified in restricting the water supply and thus causing great inconvenience—simply because some one thinks that the rain is going to fail this year. Let us not be made to endure present suffering for an imaginary future calamity.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contribution

Our readers contributed the following amount on Saturday:—

	Rs.	a.
Chanvai Gamya Panch (Bulsar) through Ratanji Bhulabhai Desai	34	8
Kuberdas Jethbhai Dani Dahanu Road as below:	12	0
A S Bhagirthibai Kuberdas	2	0
Vithaldas Pirojsha & Co.	2	0
Rameshchandra Kuberdas	4	0
Miss Ramagauri Kuberdas	2	0
Miss Nirmalgauri Kuberdas	2	0
	Rs. 12	
The Staff & Students of Seth Husanali High School Dholka	108	3
The South Indian Co-operative Housing Society Ltd Bombay	25	0
Nanabhai V Shroff Radiaswalla through S R Incandescent Light Co.	25	0
Berbura Collection through B A Kelkar as below:	87	0
Dr. T V Deshpande	10	0
Dr. Gurbachan Singh	5	0
Padamji Bhimji	2	0
Devchand Dayalji	2	0
(Illegible) Zeilah	20	0
Juma Bana	10	0
Maharoof	5	0
Mohamed Omar Bazra	12	0
B D'Souza	5	0
Rashid Safar	1	0
Mohanlal Kalyanji	2	0
Mohamed Adan	2	0
Se Bastian	5	0
One Arab Gentleman	1	0
H A Akbar	1	0
Buraleh Robleh	1	0
L S Aiyer	2	0
Abdul Kader Mohamedbhoy	1	0
Rupees	87	0

BENGAL SWARAJISTS MEET

(Continued from page 1.)

the party if there was no election either to the Assembly or to the councils.

Dr. Roy replied that there would then be an opportunity for the party to organise villages and take up other items of the constructive work of the Congress which were now suspended.—A.P.

EARLIER.

The Bengal Swarajist leaders are meeting at Mr. Naini Ranjan Sarkar's house, this evening, to decide on the programme which they will submit for consideration at Ranchi. General feeling among them is that the programme will be devised irrespective of whether the life of the Assembly is extended or not. The Bengal leaders are likely to urge the inclusion, in the Swaraj Party programme, of the release of political prisoners and the detenus, opposition to the policy of Imperial Preference and the formulation of economic policy with a view to develop the resources of the country, and to provide for employment for the people and to reduce the import of foreign manufactures.

The programme would aim at organisation of the party in all centres in India with a view to capture both the Central and Provincial legislative seats. It is expected that the main schemes that will be considered at Ranchi will be those which Dr. Ansari and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and the Bengal delegates would carry with them and that the ideas of the three groups would be pooled to draw up an all-India programme subject to the grant of such latitude to provincial organisations to include matters of local interests as would strengthen the hands of the party in winning the favour of the electorates."

The Swarajists declare that they would not be disappointed if the life of the Assembly would be extended, though the prospect of election in the next autumn would certainly be given an immediate objective to work at top-speed in reviving political agitation in the country.—A.P.

SAVE RAJPUTANA FROM DISSENSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJPUTANA, (By Mail).

Mr. Atter Mohamad, a Congress worker of Beawar has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Syed Mehamood, Muzaffarpur.

"Rajputana Congress men meeting on 27th. Few selected only invited. Prominent Congressmen Muslim intentionally avoided. Proceedure highly objectionable and undemocratic Pray interfere and save Rajputana from further dissension House divided against itself falleth."

WALES WANTS DOMINION STATUS

Secret Document Prepared

"A secret document setting out the proposed constitution of the Dominion of Wales considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the Welsh Nationalist Party, at Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire."

The text and terms of the completed constitution are in two parts.

Part I consists of proposed articles of agreement between representatives of Wales and the English Government.

Part 2 defines the internal organisation of the Welsh Parliament.

It is believed that under the terms of the constitution the Dominion of Wales would enjoy a status similar to that granted to Canada, New Zealand, and the Irish Free State as defined in the Statute of Westminster.

The Welsh Government affirm complete loyalty to the Crown and recognise Wales' obligations to undertake its due portion of the National Debt of Great Britain.

WAR PROVISO

Another undertaking is to grant the Crown facilities in time of war for the use of Welsh ports and harbours, but with the safeguard that the declaration of war by England is not to entail the entry of the Dominion of Wales without a separate declaration of the Government and Parliament of Wales.

Other conditions which will be required under the constitution are:

A representative of the Crown shall be appointed Viceroy or Governor of Wales, but he must always be a Welsh-speaking Welshman.

Welsh shall be the official language of the Principality.

There must be a complete and separate Customs system and Wales shall decide to what extent it will allow free trade between Wales and England.

BURGLARIES IN JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPUR, April 28.

Burglaries in Jubbulpur still continue, two further cases having occurred in the Gun Carriage Factory Estate. Foreman Lowe of the Factory was one of the victims, when burglars entered his place and got away with booty valued at about Rs. 200.

The other victim was Captain R. Martin, R. A., Inspector of Gun Carriages and Vehicles, who it will be recalled, was only recently victimised to the extent of Rs. 2,000. On this occasion burglars are reported to have entered his office, and two silver trophies valued at about Rs. 150 were stolen.—United Press.

Future Programme Must Be Discussed

Mr. Nariman Requested To Call Congressmen's Meeting Again

CONGRESSMEN SUPPORT GENERAL STRIKE & EXHORT WORKERS TO CARRY ON STRUGGLE ON PEACEFUL LINES

An informal meeting of the Congress workers of the E., F. and G Wards was held on Saturday night at Parel. About 27 persons were present on invitation. Among those who attended were Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, S. B. Mhadeshwar, Taralkar, L. V. Kondaye, D. D. Wadia, Venkateshwar Iyer, Kerkar and Madan Shetty. Mr. C K Narayanaswami presided.

FREE & FULL DISCUSSION

The meeting at the outset considered the present political situation in view of the Delhi and Patna decisions. The decision of the recent informal Conference of Bombay Congressmen at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall was also considered. There was a full and free discussion in which Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, Mhadeshwar, Kondaye and Kerkar expressed their views on the question of the Swaraj Party and Civil Disobedience. The following resolutions were passed without any dissentient vote:—

DISCONTINUE C. D.

1. "This meeting of Congress workers of E., F. and G. Wards agrees with the decision of the Bombay Congressmen's Conference of Saturday, the 21st inst., viz., (1) that civil disobedience as the official programme of the Congress should be discontinued and (2) that final decisions as to the future policy and programme can be taken only by a special or plenary session of the Indian National Congress.

CALL ANOTHER CONFERENCE

2. "This meeting, however, regrets that Saturday's Conference of Bombay Congressmen did not discuss what the programme of the Congress should be as an alternative to Civil Disobedience and is of the opinion that another Conference of the Bombay Congressmen should be convened to discuss the future policy and programme of the Congress and make recommendations. This Conference, therefore, requests Mr. K. F. Nariman to convene the Bombay Congressmen's Conference again without avoidable delay.

ADOPT SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

The third resolution recorded the opinion that the Congress should now adopt an economic programme of Socialist nature and organise peasants and workers.

SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE

The meeting then discussed the General Strike in the textile industry, and passed a resolution extending its greetings to the textile workers of Bombay in their struggle against the offensive of the Millowners on their living standard, and recording the opinion that the demands of the workers are just and reasonable. It further assured the textile workers of its support in all possible ways, and appealed to the public to help the strikers in all possible ways.

The meeting also appealed to the workers to carry on their just struggle on peaceful lines, even under grave provocation.

Bombay Citizens Support Strikers

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 UNCALLED FOR

Have Govt. Kept Ring Clear?

APPEAL TO ORGANIZE RELIEF TO STRIKERS

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening on the Chowpatty Sands.

SUPPORT TO STRIKERS

The meeting was called by the Congress Socialist Group to organise public sympathy and support to the textile workers who are on strike.

As a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group on Sunday evening on the Chaupati Sands, public sympathy and support to the textile workers in their struggle against the Capitalist offensive were expressed. The speakers condemned all acts of violence and characterised the passing of the [illegible] under Section 144, as entirely uncalled for. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided over the meeting.

In his speech, the president of the meeting said that the condition of the workers in the Mill Area was deplorable. It ought to be remembered by everyone that the future of the city and the country depended on the workers. The workers had gone on General Strike and they had stood out bravely and unitedly.

PUBLIC DUTY.

Continuing he said that the workers had been victimised by the millowners in many ways. There had been cuts in their wages all through and several of them had been thrown out of employment. Since they were put into perpetual trouble, the strikers had thought it best in their own interests to go on a General Strike and show to the world the wrongs under which they were suffering. It was the bounden duty of every citizen irrespective of caste or creed to extend his sympathy and support to the workers.

The living conditions of the workers in Bombay was worse than those of the prisoners in jail. With the little amount that they got in return for their work, they were nohт able to maintain their families. The workers lived in single room tenements, which were uninhabitable.

GOVT. ATTITUDE.

The Government had been siding with the millowners in spite of the Home Member's statement in the Council that the ring would be kept clear for the workers and the millowners to fight out their battle. Refering to the order under Section 144, the speaker said that the Magistrate had imagined that there would be trouble and had passed an order on the very second day. It was the duty of the Magistrate to have waited till there was an occasion for passing such an order. The speaker appealed to those assembled to help the strikers in their fight for bread.

Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, moved the following resolution:—

SUPPORT WORKERS.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group extends its sympathy and support to the textile workers in their splendid resistance to the Capitalist offensive against their living standards."

In commending the resolution for the acceptance of the meeting Mr. Abidali said that the workers had been patiently bearing up for long the attacks, on their living standards. At a time when the strikers had united and had gone on a General strike against the treatment meted to them, it was the duty of every citizen to stir himself up and render the workers as much help as he could. The wages that were given to the workers by the millowners were very meagre and could not keep them above starvation level. Not satisfied with the low wages that they were giving to the workers, the millowners had resorted to cuts in the small wages.

The only way that the workers could get redress of their grievances would be to stand out and continue the strike even against heavy odds and increased misery. He exhorted the strikers to maintain non-violence whatever the provocation. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to help the workers in their struggle for existence.

SOLIDARITY OF WORKERS

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in seconding the resolution said that he was happy he had been given an opportunity to express his sympathy towards the workers who had gone on General Strike. Before the Strike actually started it was expected that the strike would not be a success as there were several thousand unemployed in the city, who, it was expected, would immediately join the mills to work. But this hope of the millowners had proved wrong, in that almost all the workers had come out of the mills and none of the unemployed had come forward to work in their place. That showed the unity and solidarity of the workers. The Millowners were amazed at the completeness of the strike and now complained that they did not know why the men had gone on strike. Their complaint was not justified.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Mr. Brelvi, however, suggested that the Labour leaders should once more reiterate the demands of the workers and place the same both before the millowners and the public so that they might not further plead ignorance of the demands of the workers. Some members of the Corporation had already sent a requisition to the Mayor of Bombay to call a meeting of representative citizens of Bombay to concert measures for the settlement of the strike. If the leaders of the strikers formulated their demands anew, that would help the Citizens' Committee in its work. Mr. Brelvi appealed to the strikers not to depart from the path of non-violence in any circumstance. For their success depended entirely on their adhering to non-violence. He appealed to the public to give substantial financial help to the strikers and not to be content with mere lip sympathy. It was the textile workers of Bombay who had built up the prosperity of the city. That prosperity could only be maintained if the workers were contented and happy."

BAN ON DEMONSTRATION

The resolution was put to vote and carried. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas then, moved the following resolution:—

This meeting denounces as entirely uncalled for the restrictions on the strikers' rights of demonstration and organisation by means of Orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and arrests and condemns the police firing and lathi charges on the strikers.

In support of his resolution the speaker said that in spite of the statement made by the Government that whenever industrial disputes arose, they would keep the ring clear for the workers and the employers to fight out, they had interfered by passing orders under section 144 both at Sholapur and at Bombay. It had been stated by a Government official that the Government were not aware of the workers' demands and the speaker suggested that the Governor who granted interviews to Mr. H P Mody, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association should send for Mr. Abdul Majid, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, to get himself acquainted with the situation.

UNCALLED FOR

The Order under Sectelon 144, said the speaker, was uncalled for.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

Mr. Abdul Majeed, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, said that the workers had formulated 20 demands, which were approved of by the Textile Workers Conference. They had gone on General Strike and would not resume work till all their demands were acceded to.

NO OFFENSIVE

Mr. V B Karnik speaking next said that the millowners had gone on cutting the wages of the workers and the reasons that they had given out for such an action was Trade depression and losses. The speaker said that according to the Investors' Year Book the millowners with their capital of Rs. 20 crores had earned 32 crores in profits during the last twenty years, between 1913 and 1913. This certainly showed that the employers were not incurring loss. And at the same if they were cutting the wages because of the losses then they did not use the opportunity, when they made profits to increase the wages. The losses, if any, was due to the Managing Agency System for which the worker could never be responsible and the speaker could not understand why the worker should be made to suffer.

COMMUNIST BOGEY.

Referring to the allegations made that a few Communists were trying to crush the national industry, the speaker said that if anyone could be held responsible for the deteriorating condition of the textile industry, it could be Mr. H. P. Mody who came to an agreement with Mr. Lees of Lancashire and his friends who acquieced in it.

The resolution was put to vote and was carried.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami moved the third resolution which called upon all national workers to participate actively in the economic struggles of the working class. Mr. Narayanswami held that the fight of the workers for economic freedom should be carried on side by side with the political struggle for freedom. According to the declarations of Congress leaders from time to time the Swaraj Government that was to come would be that of the workers and peasants of the country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had indicated a programme for work on Socialistic lines and the Congress Socialist Group had been carrying on their work along those lines. The Socialist Group held that only such a programme could lead the nation to success in its struggle for freedom, both political and economic.

The speaker called on all Congress workers in the country to participate actively in the economic struggles of the workers and peasants.

Mr. Valibhoy supported the resolution which was passed.

RELIEF TO WORKERS.

The meeting passed the following resolution also:—

"This meeting calls upon the Citizens' Meeting which is to be convened by the Mayor of Bombay to set up an organisation for the relief of the distress of strikers and their families."

Messrs. Madan Shetty and Lalji Pendse spoke on the resolution. They described the miserable condition of the workers and showed how just and reasonable were the demands of the workers.

COPPERS AND NICKELS.

The president before dissolving the meeting again appealed for funds and members of the Socialist Group took their Gandhi caps which served as the "beggar's bowl" and went round the audience. Coppers and nickels were freely contributed.

LAHORE EDITOR TO PAY FINE

Printed And Published Weekly Without Declaration

LAHORE, April 28.

Mr. Ramnath Luthera, the Special Magistrate pronounced orders to-day convicting Mr. Mr. Sohanlal, Editor, Printer and Publisher of a vernacular paper "Bhaunchal" under sections 5 and 15 of Press Emergency Act and Registration of Books Act respectively and sentencing him to fine of Rs. 100 in default two months' simple imprisonment.

The accused is alleged to have printed and published the said weekly without declaration.—United Press.)

NANDED MILL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Representation Made To Nizam's Govt.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 29

A proposal to reduce wages by 15 to 25 per cent and to abolish night shift from 1st May in the Osman Shahi Mill, Nanded, employing 3,000 men has evoked an urgent represesntation to Government by the Workers' Union, urging cancellation of the notice regarding the proposal which has been posted at the mill-gate

The representation points out that the abolition of night shift will throw at least a 1,000 workmen out of employment, while the proposed reduction will seriously affect the workmen who know no other trade and are entirely dependent on their earnings from the mill for their livelihood. They also urge that the night shift be continued at present till the completion of the Azamjahi mill at Warangal, which is expected to start work shortly, when the men who may be disengaged by the stoppage of the night shift can be absorbed by the new mill.—A. P.

Dewas.—It is reliably understood that the Installation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja Shriman Sadashir Rao Pawar (alias Khase Saheb) of Dewas Junior and the marriage ceremony of Princess Indira Raje have been fixed on May 24 and 26 respectively.—United Press.

Youth Must Take Up Labour & Rural Work

No Room For Defeat In Gandhi Philosophy Of Life

Message Of Khadi Should Be Rooted In Villages, Exhorts Acharlar

MADRAS, April, 28.

"Labour legislation has been very scanty. It is common knowledge that the labourer gives sustenance to the world but very few take trouble to improve his lot," said Mr. S.V.L. Narasingham, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates and visitors to Madras Presidency Youths' Conference held this evening in the Congress House. While pointing out the labourer's miserable lot he added." English educated youths can find employment if they would busy themselves in curing the ills of the labourers and peasants.

NO DEFEAT FOR YOUTH.

Mr. N. S. Varadachariar began his presidential address with exhortation to the youths. He said youth ought never to suffer defeat nor should it countenance depression. Looking forward with eternal hope to future and keeping its fighting spirit undiminished it ought to count no sufferings too great and no sacrifice too heavy.

NEVER FAILED.

Referring to the political situation in the country he said Mahatma Gandhi has never failed in the past or at present nor will he fail in future. His philosophy of life has no room for defeat.

MASS PROGRAMME.

Continuing he said a war-weary nation must have rest. The Congress has to reorganise its forces and fight still for its rights. Although it gives up civil disobedience for the present, it would continue agitation among the masses. It is but right that those who are against civil disobedience should not be compelled to stick to it. The programme of work among the masses can be carried out only if hundreds of young men are found willing to become rural workers.

In laying rural reconstruction, he said, message of khadi has literally to get rooted in the village by continuous work.

The conference re-assembles to morrow.—United Press.

FATHER AND SON STABBED

Former's Dying Deposition Recorded By Hon. Presidency Magistrate

Mohamed Abdulla who was stabbed at Dongri on Sunday night by an unknown person in a drunken brawl was admitted to the J. J. Hospital, along with his son, who had also received injuries.

The dying deposition of Mahamed Abdulla was recorded by an Honorary Presidency Magistrate.

PATHANS ASSAULTED

One Of Victims Lies In Precarious Condition

Three Pathans received serious injuries as a result of an attack alleged to have been made on them by a party of Hindus on Sunday night at Reay Road. One of them is lying in a precarious condition. The Police are making inquries and no arrests have been made so far, as the Pathans were unable to ascribe any motive for the alleged assault on them.

Mr. D. J. Boyd Succeeds Sir H. Craik

SIMLA, April 29.

A Communique says:—

"His Majesty the King has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., I.C.S. of his seat on the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab with effect from May 1, 1934 and to approve of the appointment of Mr. Donald James Boyd, I.C.S. at present Senior Financial Commissioner to the Punjab Government to succeed him."—A. P.

Sir H. Craik To Go On Leave

LAHORE, April 29.

It is understood that Sir Henry Craik, Home Member designate Government of India, is proceeding to England on 3rd May and will return to Simla towards the end of July to take charge as Home Member.—A. P.

Mr. K. Nazimuddin Succeeds Sir A. K. Guznavi

CALCUTTA, April 29.

It is understood that Mr. K. Nazimuddin, at present Education Minister has been appointed Member of the Bengal Executive Council in succession to Sir Abdur Kerim Guznavi and the choice for the Ministership in Mr. Nazimuddin's place lies between Maulvi Azizul Haque and Mr. Abdul Momin, Retired Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Calcutta.—Durgapada Chatterji and five other Bengali youths were sentenced to-day to six months rigorous imprisonment each by the sub-divisional magistrate of Ulubaria, Howrah district, on a charge of distributing objectionable leaflets when proceeding in a procession.—A.P.

WHAT KHADI MEANS TO HARIJANS

Visit Exhibition Now Running At Vanita Vishram

"During my peregrinations I have observed that spinning and weaving are among the industries that are supporting thousands if Harijans and, if properly organised, can support many more. Indeed, in some places, they are to be found weavers who are classed as untouchables on account of their occupation. They are mostly weavers of coarsest khadi without any pattern. This class was fast dying out when Khadi came to the rescue, and there was created a demand for their coarse manufacture.

"It was then discovered that there were numerous Harijan families that even sustained on spinning. This khadi is doubly the poor-man's staff of the life. It helps the poorest, including the Harijans, who are the most helpless among the poorest. They are so because many occupations which are available to the others are not available to the Harijans."

Thus writes Mahatma Gandhi in a recent issue of "Harijan."

The Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition therefore request the Harijan-loving public to show their practical sympathy for the Harijan cause, by visiting the All-India Khadi Exhibition, Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. It is open daily from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

FEATURES OF EXHIBITION

Beautiful Specimens Of Khadi Turned Out By Harijans

In the exhibits gallery of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, one of the many interesting attractions, is some specimens of artistic Khadi from the remotest Province of the Punjab. These beautiful and smooth specimens have been manufactured by hundreds of poor untouchables of that land.

Regular spinning has become a hobby with them. They consume the cloth out of what they spin and the remaining quantity is sent to be disposed of in other parts of the land.

In the present Exhibition a large stock of such surplus quantity of fine Khaddar prepared by our Harijan brothers and sisters has been secured to make it known to those concerned with the uplift of Harijans. The public are requested to visit this particular exhibits gallery and to clear the surplus stock.

Amongst well-known visitors that visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Sunday was Sir Chunilal Mehta. He was escorted by the Secretary round the Exhibition and he was much pleased to see the various types of beautiful Khadi.

London.—Major-General G. Fleming is appointed Commander of the Madras District Southern Command, with effect from October 19 in succession to Major-General Newman.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA BRANCH OF RESERVE BANK

No Truth In Report Circulated In Press

SIMLA, April 29.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press in official circles, disclose the fact that there is no truth in the report circulated in the press that decision has been reached that the Calcutta branch of the Reserve Bank will be started in January or that the shares of the Bank will be floated for sale in July next.

The Associated Press is further informed that it is equally untrue to say that any retrenchment in the senior staff of the Controller of Currency is contemplated.

It may be recalled that the Government gave in December last an assurance to this effect to the Currency staff.

No decision in regard to any of the steps to be taken in pursuance of the Government decision to establish the Reserve Bank will be finally reached unless and until Sir Percy Grigg, the new Finance Member, has reviewed the position.—A. P.

MALAVIYA'S CALL TO FRONTIER STUDENTS

PESHAWADR, April 29.

Speaking at the Islamia College, Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya avoided all references to the present political situation.

He advised the students to do whatever they could to raise the country's honour and estimation among the other countries. He invited the students to the Benares sUniversity to study engineering, for, he said, both the institutions were linked by a common tie of common aspirations. He assured hearty support, both inside and outside the Assembly, to the proposal to convert the College into the Khyber University.

The principal thanked the Pandit and expressed the hope that he would spend his time in trying to bring together the Hindus and the Moslems.—A. P.

Trade Delegates Back To India

LAHORE, April 29

Lala Shriram and Khan Bahadur Syed Muratib Ali, members of the Indian Trade Delegation, which visited Afghanistan at the beginning of this month, returned last night via Kandahar.

Lala Shriram left for Delhi. The leader of the Delegation has also returned to India.—A. P.

18 MONTHS FOR ANGLO-INDIAN

Sequel To Petition Under Divorce Act

LAHORE, April 28.

Elino Frank alias Francisco, an Anglo-Indian, has been convicted for perjury under section 193, I.P.C. and awarded 18 months rigorous imprisonment.

It is alleged that the accused filed a petition under section 10 of the Divorce Act for dissolution of marriage with his wife on a false charge of adultery before Mr. Justice Jallal of the Lahore High Court who ordered his prosecution.—(United Press.)

HAILSTORM PLAYS HAVOC

Houses Razed To Ground And Trees Uprooted

TANGAIL, April 28.

A severe hailstorm passed over the southern part of this Sub-Division yesterday afternoon.

A large number of houses were razed to the ground and big trees were uprooted.

The tinsheds of Maishamura High School were blown off.—(United Press.)

ALL ACCUSED DISCHARGED

BERHAMPORE, April 28.

Mr. Beale, the Special Magistrate who was deputed to try the communal riot cases discharged yesterday all the 17 Hindu accused in the three arson cases of Mirjapore arising out of Beldanga communal riots last July.—(United Press.)

SEAMEN AND DOCKERS SUPPORT TEXTILE WORKERS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and the Bombay Seamen's Club a mass meeting was held on Sunday evening on the Dongri Maidan. Comrade Mr. M. R. Shtty was in the chair.

After the speeches of Sjts. Janisab, Mahmed Gani and Aziz, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"This meeting of the Dock Workers and Seamen fully support the General Strike of the Textile Workers and wish them every success in this heroic struggle as a protest against wage-cuts, rationalisation, retrenchment, etc."

B.C.3

Are You Growing Old?

DON'T

Let the shadow of old age darken your happiness.
Look and feel young. Keep the love of your sweetheart and keep your husband your lover.

Be happy yourself and keep them as happy as you are.
OATINE CREAM will help you, first to become beautiful, then to remain beautiful. Regularly massaging the face, neck and arms for a few minutes every night at bedtime will make your skin clear, smooth, supple and glowing with health.

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THE FAMOUS NATURAL APERIENT WATER

A morning dose of this NATURAL aperient clears the system of poisonous accumulations, wards off CONSTIPATION and its attendant evils, and guards against BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHES. It frees the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, banishes pimples and blotches, and secures a clear and healthy complexion. Can be had of leading chemists and stores

"The Prototype of all Bitter Waters" (THE LANCET)

"The most popular of all remedial agents for the cure of constipation and plethoric conditions."
("The Hospital," London.)

Indispensable in the Tropics
Andreas Saxlehner, Budapest.

"Its efficacy and valuable qualities have gained for it a popularity which no rival is ever likely to undermine."
("West London Med.) Journal")

"Most valuable. I have employed the water with invariably good and prompt success."
Prof. Virchow, M.D.

"Patients declare it an ideal aperient mineral water."
Prof. Vennemann of the University of Louvain.

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

London Letter

(Continued from page 8).

well be risked at critical financial times like the present without any necessity to hanker after dividends or interests. This opportunity has been entirely lost by the humdrum Mr. Neville Chamberlain. When we read his proposal we are strongly reminded that he has acted as an honest old-fashioned accountant who has spent the nation's money parsimoniously, who has added taxes and cut wages almost recklessly in order to make sure of a big and comfortable income, and who then has handed over his surplus automatically to the Sinking Fund of the National Debt. But it should not be forgotten that a surplus of only thirty-one million pounds carried to the credit side of a huge debt of more than seven thousand million pounds is like putting a drop in an ocean.

BURDEN ON THE POOR

There is another little internal debt of this country. This debt—about hundred and thirty million pounds—has been increased by one particular department of the Government borrowing from other departments from outside sources. The Department has been the Ministry of Health which has to administer relief or assistance against poverty. This money, required for relief, has to be raised continuously from the people in each town under the title of Poor Law Rates. In numerous industrial towns more than fifty per cent. of the population have been out of employment. On the one hand they have been absolutely unable to pay their rates and on the other, they are being given relief money to maintain themselves when they are entitled to unemployment insurance benefit. Thus town after town has to call upon the Ministry of Health to make temporary advances and it has ultimately ended in this new little Public Debt. The Chancellor could have, if he wanted to, very easily transferred his thirty one million pounds to the Sinking Fund of this Debt, instead of allowing to continue a large interest of several million pounds thereon coming out of the various funds set apart for the unemployed. This now looks like either a bad debt or a continual pressure upon the poorest section of the community.

DEBT TO U. S. A.

Then there is another external debt of Britain with its accompanying political implications and its moral stigma. It is Britain's steady debt to America. Mr. Kellogg had once, in his capacity as the Secretary of State of the United States, bluntly asked Britain the plain question: "Did you not hire our money for temporary use and why don't you now return it?" Britain's answer was that she hired the money to lend it to Continental Powers who had lost their ability to repay. This was obviously a not honest argument because with all the details of the American Debt, America was in a position to point out that a very small proportion of this money was used by Britain to help her Allies during the War and that the bulk of the money was used by Britain on her civil population during the 1914-1918 strife. Britain's second excuse was a grave financial crisis, which too could not last for a long time as America herself developed a graver crisis. Her third excuse, therefore, was that she had gone off the Gold Standard and as America had remained thereon, she could ill afford to pay fifty-eight million pounds instead of the agreed thirty-eight million pounds so as to pay the debt in gold dollars. This excuse also vanished very soon as not only America has gone off the Gold Standard but she has so devalued the dollar that Britain will have actually to pay less money to-day than when the British Parliament ratified Mr. Baldwin's agreement to pay the debt. Then came her last excuse and that was her inability to find the necessary sum and in order to manage her own internal affairs she had to cut down even the wages of the Royal Household along with those of the unemployed navy. With a view to keep up appearances, she, therefore, paid three million pounds as a token of her indebtedness to the United States. But now this last and only excuse is gone when Britain has actually a surplus of thirty-one million pounds in her hands. Much thought is, therefore, given not only in America but even in this country as to why Mr. Neville Chamberlain has not even made any attempt to explain why he has not thought of paying off the American debt.

LESSON FOR INDIA

This, might look to some of the Indian readers to be Britain's business or perhaps to be America's business. Nevertheless, it has many salient lessons for Indians who have got to pay Britain what is known as India's debt to Britain or to British financiers. At the present critical period every argument used by Great Britain in her own favour against America can be applied to India with a hundredfold justification.

Thanks to Mr. Winston Churchill's fondness as well as his ability for the dramatic, he has given a new turn to the Indian constitutional question this week. He has managed to arraign Sir Samuel Hoare, and with him Lord Derby, not as the Secretary of State for India but as a member of the Jont Select Committee before the Privilege Committee to explain his conduct in the matter of influencing Lancashire's evidence before the Joint Select Committee. Mr. Churchill tried to follow up his first success of Monday night by a second extraordinary demand to put three additional independent members, including Mr. Lloyd George, on the Privilege Committee in order to make up for the weight of the Cabinet Ministers who are its members with the Prime Minister as its Chairman. Such a course would obviously have meant a slur on the personal honesty of the Ministers who are sitting on the Committee and Mr. Churchill using discretion as better part of valour absented himself from the House instead of moving his resolution when his time arrived. Sir Samuel Hoare has promptly given his assurance to the House that there is no foundation for the charges levelled against him and his collengue Lord Derby and that Mr. Churchill as usually is the case with him, has merely found another mare's nest.

SIMPLE MR. MODY

Whichever way the present duel between Mr. Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare is settled the facts that have come to light since Mr. Churchill's allegations are a condemnation of the action of our friend Mr. Homi Mody. It has now been brought to light how Mr. Mody had been induced to betray India's higher rights with a child-like simplicity. One might argue or even agree that the affairs of the Bombay Millowners' Association should conducted without a political bias, but nobody can argue that in modern times the Chairman of an important body like this Association should be wanting in political knowledge and perspicacity. Behind the simple conversations between two sets of mill-owners stood the big question of imperial relationship between India and Great Britain and whilst the Lancashire negotiators were fully aware of it and took the highest advantage of it, the gullible Mr. Mody did not display adequate understanding of it.

The Privilege Committee of the House of Commons, which will hear Mr. Churchill on Monday, can only decide whether Lancashire played a double game through the instigations of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby acting on behalf of Mr. Baldwin or without any such instigations and purely on the initiative of Lancashire hereself. But no one can now destroy the proved fact that Lancashire did prepare, did print and did distribute two sets of evidence, the first of which had been withdrawn, concealed from public gaze and probably even destroyed and that only the second set of evidence was put forward before the Joint Select Committee. After reading Sir Samuel Hoare's defence in the House of Commons one has no hesitation to come to the conclusion that the first set of evidence was strongly anti-Indian and demanded "firm rule in India in order to protect British domination." This has been replaced by new evidence of a namby-pamby character which does nnot openly advocate firm rule but advocates British domination in words covered with soothing syrup. This second step, it is believed in political circles here, was deliberately taken in order to gull the Bombay mill-owners into a friendly contract with Lancashire, which on plain political issues, the Bombay mill-owners would not have agreed to. Sir Samuel Hoare, however, seems to suggest that it is the members of the Lancashire deputation that went out to Bombay that played the most extraordinary dodge of withdrawing the original, and outspoken evidence and substituting in its place a equivocal one which would not frighten the Indians. Mr. Churchill maintains, and he means to submit it before the Privilege Committee, that the Lancashire Deputation to India was urged to assume responsibility for such political artfulness but that the deputation declined to do so and their names had been used against their choice. His contention is that politicians of Mr. Baldwin's type used Lord Derby and Sir Samuel Hoare to frighten the Lancashire Chamber of Commerce Committee and thus to force them to withdraw their original evidence and to push forward another document with harmless looking and colourless evidence. It is quite obvious that India is not concerned with finding out who is responsible for this change of evidence as it is sufficient for her to note that this change of evidence took place as a deliberate dodge against India.

Baroda Letter

PEACEFUL CELEBRATION OF MOHRRUM

Plea For Closer Study Of Rural Problems

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, April 26.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari presided over the prize-distribution ceremony of the Agricultural School. The programme was varied and practical demonstrations of tilling, etc. were a special feature. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari in a short speech emphasised the need of a closer study of rural problems of India and explained the significance of the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Kosamba.

Concluding, he assured the wholehearted support of the Government of Baroda in all matters regarding rural uplift.

The Kodinar inquiry is now over. The officials are busy investigating the details. It is reported that the Suba of Amreli has already sent his report. There are all hopes of a sympathetic consideration of the whole matter. The public of Amreli district await Government orders regarding relief to the peasants of the district.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari is going to England in the month of May. It is understood that Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai will be the Acting Dewan.

POETS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai, a prominent Gujerati novelist, will preside over the Poets' Conference, which will be held here in the middle of May.

BARODA BIHAR RELIEF FUND.

The Bihar Relief Fund of Baroda Praja Mandal has reached nearly sixteen thousand rupees.

The Mohrrum celebrations passed off here in peace. People from adjoining villages gathered in large numbers to witness the Tazia procession.

There are a few cases of cerebro-spinal fever (meningitis) in the city. The public should take all precautionary measures against this dangerous contagious disease. The Medical Department is alive to the situation.

BARODA TACKLES RURAL IDLENESS

Govt. Plans For Reviving Cottage Industries

BARODA, April 27.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda have issued a Press Communique explaining the aims and objects of the rural reconstruction centres opened in Kosamba and the line on which the reconstruction should be worked.

The Communique refers "inter alia" to the urgent necessity of finding subsidiary occupations to the rural population with a view to remove the evils prevailing at present, among them due to enforced idleness for a long period in the year. The revival of the various types of cottage industries and an efficient method of marketting has been one of the important schemes emphasised.

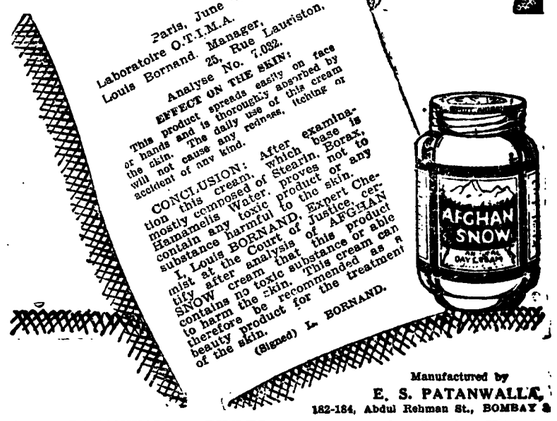
Another interesting scheme, the Communique refers is to the large volume of unproductive debt of the agriculturists as revealed in the Socio-Economic survey and the methods to emancipate them from crushing burden.

The Note emphasises the need for necessary propaganda and education of the peasants which alone supplies the motive power.

The other features of the scheme of the centre as embodied in the communique are farm improvement, reviving village Panchayats to look after village sanitation and other affairs and development of co-operative societies.—United Press.

Calcutta.—Requesting Sir Govind Rao to perform the unveiling of Sjt. P D Bhargova's bust which was presented to the Society by the Staff and other employees of the Company, Mr. B Roy, President of the P D Bhargova Commemoration Committee gave an account of the progress which the General Assurance Company had attained.

Dr. L. Bornand, PARISIAN EXPERT, certifies the purity of **AFGHAN SNOW**


Paris, June 26th, 1933.
Laboratoire O.T.I.M.A.
Louis Bornand. Manager, 25, Rue Lauriston.
Analyse No. 7.052.
EFFECT ON THE SKIN:
This product spreads easily on face of hands and is thoroughly absorbed by the skin. The daily use of this cream will not cause any redness, itching or accident of any kind.
CONCLUSION: After examination of this cream, which base is mostly composed of Stearin, Borax, Hamamelis Water, proves not to contain any toxic product or any substance harmful to the skin.
I, Louis BORNAND, Expert Chemist at the Court of Justice certify after analysis of AFGHAN SNOW cream that this product contains no toxic substance or able to harm the skin. This cream can therefore be recommended as a beauty product for the treatment of the skin.
(Signed) L. BORNAND.
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The real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial surplus disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary.

Surplus disclosed at the Valuation for the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931, is nearly 5½ times more than that disclosed at the previous Valuation.

New Business for the year 1933 shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that of 1932.

Increasing Popularity of the Company is the evidence of greater Public confidence.

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Apply:— *THE MANAGER, Head Office.*

COTTON MARKETS LACK INCENTIVE

Price Level Becoming Reasonable

BOMBAY PRICES "TOO DEAR"

Bombay, Aurll 26

Messrs. Langley and Co have issued the following weekly report:—

For weeks the cotton market has looked towards Washington for some magic measure to create a stimulus which, otherwise, and on cotton factors alone, would not be justified.

And the market looked in vain When Congress took the sting out of the Bankhead B'll, that was th eend of hopes in that direction.

Then came the deadlock over silver legislation. Mr. Roosevelt firmly refused to countenance a silver boost at a time when vast speculative interests were likely to benefit as much as or more than America herself. Justification for this att'tude has since been clearly demonstrated by the long liquidation in silver this week

LONG INTEREST.

Finally the May position in New York carried the considerable American long interests of those, as we remarked once before, who, nearest the inflation picture, saw it in least true perspective They held on hoping for something from Washington wh'ch did not come. But the first May docket day did. That forced the issue. They unloaded.

That, briefly, is the story of the sagging tendency of the last two months which, during the last two days, developed into a break of over 2½ dollars a bale.

And to get the future in reasonable perspective we think it is necessary to consider the price levels of the last four months. Taking in each case the near active trading month, December consolidated the ten cent level. To some extent the very definite consolidation of that level must be offset by the thought that it reflected not only the factors then known but also the absence of sell'ng in anticipation of Roosevelt's monetary programme being constructive. Anyhow, that was justified. The market then advanced to 12½ cents by mid-February. The last cent, approximately, of that advance was based on the possibility of the Bankhead Bill restricting the effective crop to 9½ or 10 million bales. The Bankhead Bill as an effective measure has ceased to exist and the near month price level is now eleven cents.

There is nothing in the merits of the cotton outlook as such which justifies an advance. This is normally a time of the year when the market lacks incentive.

Equaly we see nothing to justify hopes of an increasingly inflationary policy from Washington. Washington, for the moment, is almost conservative

REASONABLE LEVEL.

But the price level is becoming reasonable. And then comes a time when a marked ceases to decline because selling dries up. That is the factor to watch When the longs are out the market will turn because offerings will be insufficient to meet the normal trade offtake.

In our opinion that point is being reached and for a moderate and temporary upturn we recommend conservative purchases in home markets. But commitments should not be beyond the scale which permits of further purchases being made scale down should that be necessary.

A stout resistance to pressure from America has characterised Bombay markets during the week.

DEMAND FOR BROACH

Export enquiry from Europe has again been negligible and from Japan only moderate.

The basis for Broach cotton has, as a result, eased but there was still a demand for this cotton at slightly under the market rate up to Tuesday. On the present further narrowing in parity shorts will of course still have to cover but we doubt whether there will be much fresh demand until such time as buyers in foreign markets realise that although our parity may have narrowed too rapidly yet India will continue to resist American pressure.

Important crop movement here is over. In the South, Westerns, Comptas and Cambodias are moving but particularly in the case of Cambodia the requirements of southern mills have already taken prices out of range relative to the Broach contract.

Offerings on the Bombay forward market must therefore continue to be light. Long interests might, of course, unload, but that is a precarious source on which to depend for a supply of contracts.

Meanwhile, as we remarked last week, there is too much cotton in India for speculative enthusiasm to carry prices out of range of foreign enquiry without creating the basis for a reaction.

This is equally true of Karachi where our office wires:—

"Market stagnant. No fresh inquiry. Unsold stock increasing Punjab American neglected."

For the time being Bombay looks too dear relative to American markets and we favour sales here against purchases in either New York or Liverpool.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

General Price Cutting

A Liverpool cotton firm writes in the their weekly review as under:—

The position is perhaps slightly more hopeful than it has been for some weeks. More enquiry is coming from abroad, but most of the bids following the enquiry are too low to be accepted. Price cutting is going on right and left in the manufacturing section, and loyal manufacturers are hoping that the Government will act quickly with their legislation to enforce the wages agreements.

CLOTH.

Offers are coming through from India, but most of them are too low for acceptance. Reports are being received from India that Japan is already breaking at any rate the spirit of the Indo-Japanese agreement by shipping large quantities of cotton goods through the small fishing village of Kundla in the province of Cutch. Last month it is reported that more goods were dumped there than into Bombay.

One of the most gratifying features is the persistence of demand from South America. There is room for improvement, but the volume of trade is substantial when the difficulties created by financial and exchange conditions are borne in mind. Some good lines of coloured stripe poplins and printers have been booked, and a number of small lots of piece dyed goods, sateens and specialities. The Argentine and Columbia have been the most active buyers. Useful business has also been put through for Venezuela.

Home trade houses have operated persistently. The range of goods has been wide, but casement cloth, sateens, poplins, artificial silk fabrics and voiles have attracted special attention.

YARN.

Spinners in all sections are curtailing production, and stocks of yarn are accordingly very light. One mill has been reported as having broken the spinners' agreement, and the necessary action is pending.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Comparison Of Yields

The two latest private estimates of the American cotton acreage are those of "The Daily News Record" and Schwabach and Company which give the figures at 27,302,000 acres and 28,289,000 acres respectively states "Lancastrian in the M. G. Commercial". The reduction from the average of the years 1928-1932 is 31.6 per cent. While much change might occur between now and July 1 next, current opinion is crystalising on an acreage of 28,000,000.

BANKHEAD BILL.

The Bankhead Bill has limited untaxable cotton at 10,000,000 bales, and for this to be produced on the 28,000,000 acres a yield of 176 pounds per acre will be necessary, when allowance is made for usual abandonment.

The American Cotton Crop Service points out that "Since 1916 no two consecutive years have shown yeilds above the 1908-33 average, which is 176 pounds per acre" But the years since 1916 have included a period when crop production lost efficiency due to the war and the post-war boom. It will be noticed that since 1921, when the yield per acre fell to thelow level of 132 5 pounds, there has been an increasing yield as the years have progressed There have been fluctuations, it is true, but, nevertheless, since 1923 the yield has exceeded 157.0 pounds.

PROSPECTIVE YIELD

The yields per acre in the period 1910-1915 are perhaps a better criterion of the work done by a community untrammelled by war and boom. In these years the yield per acre run:—1910, 170.2 pounds; 1911, 215 pounds; 1910, 176.2 pounds; 1811, 215 pounds; 1914, 216.4 pounds; and 1915, 178.5 pounds. Thus for six consecutive seasions the yield per acre was above the average of 176 pounds, in fact, an average of 196.6 pounds per acre per season was maintained. Thus, if the pre-war period is taken as a guide then 28.000.000 acres should produce 11,120,000 bales as a normal crop.

The conditions so early in the season have been mixed The winter temperatures have been above normal, though there was a deficiency of rainfall. Crop preparations are said to be backward, but there is ample time to regain this loss. After all, the uncertainties of the vital legislation are sufficient to deter the farmer from a definite programme until more is known of the regulations governing the future.

FARM PRICES

After some hesitation, the prices of industrial products are reported to be rising again. On this news the New York Stock prices and commodity values have appreciated, bub unless further inflation is forthcoming they will not be able to hold the gains of the last week. During February farm prices advanced 8.6 per cent. The industrial wage level rose from 176 to 179, an advance of 1.7 per cent. The greater rise in farm prices is all to the good, but unfortunately the wages do not take into account the decreased working hours. According to the United States Department of Agriculture the prices paid by farmers have moved from 101 in February, 1933, to 118 in February of this year, whereas, farm prices have advanced from 49 to 76. It will be noticed that there is still a big gap between receipt and payment values, though the land leasing schemes of last and this season will make up some of the disparity. It is surprising how the position has held so long without showing signs of cracking in view of this disparity. Some new monetary policy has been anticipated for many weeks by stock exchange experts, but it appears the President is not willing to embark on further inflationary policy unless absolutely compelled. Such a policy may be forced upon him, and an announcement to that effect would not be in the least surprising.

Cotton prices in the United States appear to depend on inflationary methods for immediate appreciation and the dollar exchange might assume more importance than it has done recently in the calculations of Lancashire spinners.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 28.

What, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels,	18|1-1|2 Apl|May sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels,	18|1 1|2 Apl|May sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,	21|9 Apl|May sellers.

LINSEED OILS

London, April 28.

Linseed oils naked London, cwt	20|6 May sellers.
Linseed oils naked London, per cwt.	19|9 May|Aug sellers.

LONDON RUBBERS

London, April 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb.	6 5|32 sellers.

Lahore.—As a sequel to the apology tendered by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, editor of the "Eastern Times," the defamation case pending against him in the court of Mr. Disney, brought by Khan Bahadur Mohammed Bashir, the doctor in charge of the eyes and nose department in the Mayo Hospital and Dr. Brindaban of the same hospital, has been withdrawn. It may be recalled that certain allegations of negligence and corruption were made in the "Eastern Times" in its issue of 19/1/33.—A.P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 28.

May	11.01
July	11.11
October	11.25
December	11.37
January	11.46
Spot	11.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 28.

May	10.94
July	11.10
October	11.23
Spot	11.20

NEW YORK.

New York, April 28.

New York 10.24 a.m. and New York, Noon Call Market was closed.

New York,, April 27.

New York, cotton, opening, October	11.05
New York cotton, closing, October	11.27
Broach, July|August (expectation)	Rs. 191

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 28.

	Bales.
Day receipts all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day export to Great Britain	Nil.
Day export to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Price.
April, 1934	5.71
May, 1934	5.71
June, 1934	5.71
July, 1934 5.72	5.72
August, 1934	5.70
September, 1934	5.68
October, 1934 5.65	5.66
November, 1934	5.65
December, 1934	5.65
January, 1935	5.64
February, 1935	5.64
March, 1935	5.65
April, 1935	5.64
Middling Spot	5.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
May, 1934	7.97
July, 1934	7.99
October, 1934	7.97
November, 1934	7.97
December, 1934	7.95
January, 1935	7.95
F. G. F. Spot	8.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 28.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.52
Fine (Good Staple)	4.67
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.82
OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.47
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.62
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	4.77
BENGAL:	
Good	3.30
Fine	3.40
Superfine	3.50
SCINDE:	
Good	3.40
Fine	3.50
Superfine	3.60

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 28.

Silver:—Closed uncertain.	
Spot	19-1|16
Forward	19-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 28.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 28.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 28.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.96
Amsterdam	7.54-3|4
Brussels	21.85
Madrid	36.40
Milan	60.06
Berlne	15.75-1|2
Paris	77.40
Prague	122.68
New York, Closing Rate	5.14-7|16

New York, April 27.

T T New York on London, Opening Rate	5.13 1|2
T T New York on London Closing Rate	5.14

Liverpool, April 27.

Liverpool cotton opening, October	5.58
Liverpool cotton closing, October	4.81

NEW YORK: COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot	10 1|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London, April 28.

Chartered Bank of I A and China	£16 1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£134
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 5|8
National Bank of India	£49
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960|90	£113 1|8
Conversion Loan 3 1|2 per cent 1961	£103 1|4
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent	£66
Indian Stock 3 per cent, 1948 or later	£78 1|2
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent, 1931 or later	£90 3|4
Indian Stock 4 1|2 per cent 1950|55	£110
Consols 2 1|2 per cent	£78 7|8
War Loan, 3 1|2 per cent, 1952	£102 5|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1|8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 28.

Market Closed.

SEEDS.

London, April 28.

Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton	No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton	£9:10:0 Apl|May sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. ton	£9:12:6 Apl|May sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) c.i.f. ton	£12:0:0 Apl|May sellers.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton	£10:5:0 Apl|May sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton	£12:5:0 Apl|May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET

London, April 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta, per cwt.	Unchanged.
c and f Bombay per cwt	Unchanged.
c and f Karachi, per cwt	Unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 27.

T T London on New York, Opening rate	5.13 5|8
T T London on New York, Closing Rate	5.13 11|16
T T London on Paris, Opening Rate	77.25
T T London on Paris, Closing Rate	77.34

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, April 27.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton.—Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19—22.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19—20.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17—18.
Tuar Rs. 17—18.
Lintal Rs. 17—19.
Jawar Rs. 13—15.
Bajara Rs. 14—18.
Dhana Rs. 20—28.
Moog (Green, Rs. 18—19.
Moog (Black) Rs. 10—12.
Cotton seed Rs. 10.
Oilcakes Rs. 14—17.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 67—75.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 60—65.
Tea Rate Per Lb.—
Liptan /8/ to 1-8-0. Gandara brand /8/ to 1/8/0.
Bharmal /7- to 1/4/0. Otur /7/ to Re. 1.
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills Rs. 32.
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 104.
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 134.
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) Rs. 114.
100 Kalyanmal Mills (Pref) Rs. 102.
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 89.
100 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 4.
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 20.
100 Binod Mills Ltd Rs. 100.
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. Rs. 10.
25 Indore Co-operative Presfs Ltd. Rs. 4.
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 12-8.
25 Bank of Indore Ltd Rs 18.
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 13.
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 34.
Silver per tola /8/ to /6/.
Wheat Market Strong. Cotton Market declining.
Share Market steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 27.

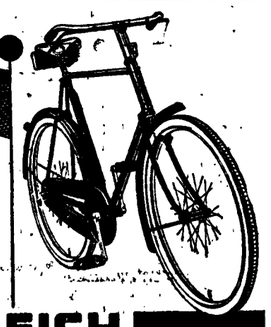
	Season To-date	This week	Season 1932/33	Week 1933	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11180	215	11805	143	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4782	208	4313	108	Bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	6522	114	6552	72	Bales
Of which to Japan	1525	133	1362	11	Bales
Of which to China	231	1	246	1	Bales
Of which to Great Britain	1139	24	1125	16	Bales
Of which to Germany	1283	10	1465	22	Bales
Stock at New York	.....	74	.....	198	Bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3014	.....	4240	Bales
Stock at U S Interior Towns	.....	1482	.....	1739	Bales
World's Visible Supply	.....	9199	.....	10313	Bales
Of which American Cotton	.....	6760	.....	8379	Bales
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	10973	359	10230	242	Bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7089	79	7832	93	Bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Local Agents:—

Messrs. KAPURCHAND & Co.,
23, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Lalimli Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.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Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

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For All
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Is a VALUABLE FOOD
For
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A boon to Scholars, Examinees, and Athletes during prolonged Physical and Mental Exertion.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
&
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.,
CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents:— ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

Testimonial which Speaks of Itself

Govt. Industrial Surveyor's Office, Delhi, Feb. 16, 1934.

I have examined MARGO SOAP and NEEM TOOTH PASTE manufactured by the Calcutta Chemical Co., Ltd., Calcutta. The preparations, containing Margosic principles (extracted from Neem) in high percentage are strongly antiseptic and germicidal. Margo Soap can be safely used even for the delicate skin as a harmless toilet soap. The objectionable smell and the bitter taste have been eliminated from the preparations.

NEEM TOOTH PASTE

MARGO SOAP

(Sd.) .....
Govt. Industrial Surveyor,
In-charge, Industrial Laboratory, Delhi.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1934

80,000 WORKERS JOIN GENERAL STRIKE

All Quiet In Mill Area On Sunday

Police Chief Holds Conference With His Officers

GUARDS AT CHAWLS

Practically all the mills have closed and, according to the Joint Strike Committee, about 80,000 Workers have joined the strike. Though a few mills kept their doors open, work could not be started on Sunday. The Colaba Land and the Spring Mills are the only ones in the City that have not joined the strike. Police guards at gates of several chawls of the textile workers provided a new feature in the mill area.

All was quiet on Sunday and there was no attempt to defy the magistraterial ban.

"We are confident that all the workers would come out of the Mills by the end of the week" said a labour leader on April 23, when asked about the prospects of the General Strike.

On Sunday, the seventh day, of the strike, practically everyone of the mill workers had joined the ranks of the strikers. The labour leaders claim that nearly 80,000 workers are idle and only two mills, the Colaba and Spring Mills, are working.

Complete peace prevailed in the mill area on Sunday morning.

Chawl meetings were held in different parts of the mill area, when the labour leaders addressed the strikers.

Armed police guards were posted at all important centres of the mill area.

The Police Commissioner, the four Deputy Commissioners and the Superintendents held a conference on Sunday morning at Lalbaug and discussed the Strike situation and measures necessary to prevent intimidation.

A strikers' meeting was held at the Ganesh Maidan when Mrs. Dange and others addressed them. Nagu Sayaji Wadi, having been placed under the Chief Presidency Magistrate's ban, workers from Delisle Road and its vicinity attended the Ganesh Maidan meeting.

Apprehending that the workers might march in a procession after the meeting along the prohibited area, armed police guards were posted at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge, but there was no defiance of the order.

The Elphinstone, Mayer Sassoon and Apollo Mills in the Delisle Road section and the New Great Western and the Manchester in Byculla Section kept their gates open but did not work.

The posting of police guards at the gates of several chawls occupied by mill workers was a new feature of police arrangements on Sunday.

UGLY TURN IN DELHI STRIKE

NEW DELHI, April 28.

The cloth Mill strike took an ugly turn this evening when a lorry carrying labourers into the mill was stopped by strikers at Pul Bangash and some strikers fell down in the attempt and were injured.

The police arrived and removed the injured to the Civil Hospital, where two were admitted.

The driver of the lorry is also reported to have been assaulted by the strikers.—A. P.

5,000 WORKERS PARADE STREETS

NEW DELHI, April 28

More than 5,000 workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills were present at a public meeting of the Delhi millworkers. Mr. Hariharnath Shastry, President of the Trade Union Congress, presided. A number of resolutions were passed 'inter alia' protesting against the attitude of the police authorities and proprietors of the mills and certain newspapers who tried to run down the cause of Labour. A procession of workers was taken out after the meeting.—A. P.

SHORT-LIVED STRIKES IN AHMEDABAD

Workers' Regret Leads To Reinstatement

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

The operatives of the weaving department of the Raipur Mill went on strike yesterday, protesting against a cut in their wages. They, however, resumed work to-day, on the mill authorities, agreeing to restore the cut.

Old operatives of the weaving department of the Commercial Mill who were struck off the rolls of the Labour Association for going on an unauthorised strike have been re-admitted to the membership of the Association on their expressing regret for their action. The Labour Association successfully negotiated with the mill authorities with the object of re-employing them in place of the new men engaged by the Mill.—A.P.

NAGPUR UNEMPLOYED

Satisfied With Municipality's Assurance To Start Works

NAGPUR, April 27.

Satisfaction with the assurance of Mr. Samiullah Khan, the president of the Nagpur Municipality was expressed at a meeting held this evening in the Town Hall under the auspices of the recently formed organisation of unemployed in the city. It will be recalled that Mr. Khan said at the last municipal committee meeting that the Municipality proposed to start works as soon as financial condition permitted, and assured the members of the Unemployed Union that applications from its members will receive first consideration. Speakers expressed the hope that the Municipal Committee would expedite giving effect to its proposals with a view to mitigating at least partially the acuteness of the problem of unemployment

It was also resolved to undertake a census of unemployed in the different wards of the city.—A P

FIRING AT SULTANPUR

I.-G. Of Police "Regrets" It, But Says It Was Unavoidable

NEW DELHI, April 28.

Major Kotlawala, Inspector-General of Police, Kapurthala, wires as follows:—"With reference to the firing incident at Sultanpur on 25th April, I was in charge of the situation. There was no machine gun with the troops on the occasion. They had a Lewis gun, which was not brought into action. Forty-one rounds were fired by troops and firing, which was fully controlled, could not have lasted more than forty to forty-five seconds.

It is regretted that firing had to be resorted to but in order to control the ugly situation and to avert disaster of a far more serious nature, firing was unavoidable".—A. P.

REPAIRING BIHAR TEMPLES

Situation In Remote Villages Makes Task Hard

PATNA, April 28.

The extent of the damage done by the earthquake to Hindu temples in Bihar is vast and the problem of repair and restoration difficult in view of their being scattered over a wide area including inaccessible villages, says the Bihar Temple Repair Committee in a statement to the press. Damaged temples include Hari mandir in Patna city, the birth place of Sikh Guru Govind Singh, and the temple authorities estimate the cost of restoration to run into lakhs.—A. P.

HOUSES FOR MONGHYR SUFFERERS

Relief Committee Plans For Model Colony

PATNA, April 28.

The Working Committee of the Central Relief Committee has earmarked Rs. 20,000 for a model colony of 55 houses to accommodate middleclass sufferers of Monghyr. Rs. 20,000 has been set apart for cattle relief.—A. P.

DR. CERESOLE STARTS FOR RANCHI

PATNA, April 28.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole of the International Service League, after a long interview with the Relief Commissioner, proceeded to Muzaffarpur to study the situation. He starts for Ranchi on 29th April with Babu Rajendra Prasad.—A. P.

HELP TO FIRE-STRICKEN VILLAGE

PATNA, April 28.

According to a Darbhanga report 300 houses were burnt in a fire in a village. Prompt help was rendered by a relief party who distributed Rs. 900 in doles.—A. P.

RAJPUTANA SUPPORT FOR BOMBAY STRIKE

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, April 26.

Last night Mr. Jamal-Ud-Din Makhmoor addressed a huge meeting at Dixon Memorial attended by a thousand local Millworkers. The speaker laid great stress on the need of unity and discipline. He also assured the mill-workers that he would shortly place their demands before the millowners.

A resolution of sympathy and support for Bombay, workers who are on strike was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ather Mohamad a Labour leader and Mr. Bhishm Singh also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Kumar Madhukar of Bombay is undergoing a further course of aviation at Broxbourn in London, having received his first lesson in Karachi and Bombay. He is 19 years old.

CIVIC WELCOME TO LEADERS

Ranchi Municipality Votes Address To Mahatma

RANCHI, April 29.

By eleven votes to five the Ranchi Municipality decided to present an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi and the other leaders on the occasion of their visit to Ranchi for the Swaraj Party Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi and his party arrive at eight to-night, while Babu Rajendra Prasad will arrive in the course of the day.

Dr. Ansari, Dr. Bidhan Roy and Mrs. Naidu are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. and Mrs. Munshi arrive in the course of the day.—A. P.

LUCKNOW CONGRESSMEN AND RANCHI MEETING

LUCKNOW, April 28.

Congressmen in Lucknow express gratification at the statement recently issued by the Swaraj Party Secretariat that invitations to the Ranchi meeting will be confined to Congressmen, but it is generally felt here that this meeting should be held at Patna along with or just before the A.I.C.C. meeting.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, a prominent local Congressman, stated that he was glad no room was left for doubt that the proposed Swaraj Party "would be an asylum for fight shirkers and sitters on the fence". Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, who has been invited to the Ranchi meeting will not be attending it in view of ill-health, but he hopes to attend the A.I.C.C.—A.P.

RANCHI CALL TO LAHORE

LAHORE, April 28.

Mrs. L. R. Zutshi and Miss M. Zutshi have received invitations from Dr. Ansari to attend the Swarajists Conference to be held at Ranchi on 2nd and 3rd May.—United Press.

KASTURBA TO BE RELEASED ON MAY 17

POONA, April 29.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, it is understood, will be released from the Yerwada Jail on May 17.—(United Press).

REMISSIONS OF OVER RS. 2 LAKHS?

LUCKNOW, April 29.

Remissions to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees are stated to have been recommended by the district authorities to the local government in the Rabi instalment of the land revenue and rent in the Lucknow District in view of the damage done to crops by frost.—A. P.

YET ANOTHER ORDER FOR CHITTAGONG

Headmasters Must Find Out Causes Of Absenteeism Of Students

CHITAGONG, April 28

The District Magistrate is believed to have issued a general circular letter to Secretaries and Headmasters of High schools in Chittagong requiring them to investigate causes of absence of boys from schools even for a single day and report the matter to him if a boy was found away from home. The circular also asks them not to grant transfer certificate or admit a boy to a school more than three miles from his village home without reference being made to the District Magistrate.

It is stated that the letter is a sequel to an incident in which a boy recenly left school with a transfer certificate to join another distantly situated school from which he disappeared but was arrested the next day with a party of alleged terrorists in connection with a dacoity.—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CLASS-MATE

Son Of Big Zemindar Arrested

SANGLI, April 29.

Quite a stir has been caused here by the arrest by Police last evening of Mr. Balasaheb Chava, a 20 year old son of a big zemindar on the alleged offence of murdering a class-mate by name Patwardhan.

It may be remembered that Patwardhan who is a relative of Principal Limaya of the Willingdon College, was missing after Intermediate Arts examination at which he had appeared. His body was later on found in a well quite a long way from human habitation.—(United Press.)

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

Car Turns Turtle Injuring Three Occupants

AJMER, April 28.

A serious motor accident is reported from near Kishengarh.

It is stated that the Thakur of Mahlan, with his mother and wife, was proceeding to Jaipur in a car. The motor car is said to have turned turtle when it met with an accident (the nature of which is not yet known) and was completely wrecked. All excepting the Thakur were rendered unconscious and were brought to Ajmer by a passing car. The chauffeur of the Thakur's car and the old lady have not yet regained consciousness. They are lying in the Victoria Hospital.

The Thakur has sustained a fracture of the arm besides other injuries.—A.P.

ONE KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED

Several Houses Burnt In Bareilly Village Riot

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

One person was killed and one injured as a result of a communal clash on the night of the 25th instant in the village of Gargya, Bareilly district, according to a communique issued by the District Magistrate.

The Mohamedans stopped their procession close to a Hindu temple under construction and it is alleged, that despite the efforts of the police and the tehsildar some of the processionists started interfering with the temple and a fight resulted.

Police were rushed to the spot and the Magistrate also arrived there. Several houses were burnt but little damage has been done to property.

The remains of a dead man were found burning outside the village and one injured person was later discovered.—A. P.

MAHASABHA NOT A RELIGIOUS BODY

As Keen As Any Other Institution To Attain Swaraj

NARENDRANATH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT PESHAWAR HINDU CONFERENCE

PESHAWAR, April 28.

Presiding over the Punjab-Sind and Frontier Hindu Conference to-day Raja Narenda Nath said:—

"We need a Hindu organisation, for organisations facilitate concerted action. Organisation however, need not be belligerent. Action need not always be militant. Even peaceful action better succeeds in achieving its end if it is backed up by an organisation. Surely no one will condemn organisations simply because it is apt to become belligerent. The idea of "nation" at present is inchoate. A few nationalists at the top cannot make nationalism a living force in the masses."

DEAL AND GOAL.

"The young men of the future, I fear would concentrate their energies only on promoting self-interest though at present enormous sacrifices have been made by large numbers in the cause of the country. But all this has been done under an impulse in the mind of each individual citizen, an impulse which will guide him to noble actions, apart from any guidance derived from external sources. The creation of that noble impulse must be preceded by the disappearance of separative forces (religion being only one of them) which cover a wide range. All this takes time and has to be done by stages. But what we need is that goal towards which we move and the ideal which we keep before us, should be consistent with, and conducive to progress, one which takes us gradually towards a larger and larger altruistic circle with a larger and larger orbit."

NOT RELIGIOUS BODY

"The Mahasabha is not a religious body. It may help religious and social reform, but religious and social reform is not its first and avowed object. It wants to foster the idea of Hindu brotherhood amongst the Hindus as a whole whether they are strict conservatives, (Sanatanists) or men of advanced views, progressive liberals, or radicals. You may have to wait for a century or more before the endogamous character of caste is broken. The whole community may be divided into the groups, "changers" and "no-changers" and these groups may last for generations. In the meantime the Hindus must be left without guidance and without a rudder."

LINKS OF UNION.

"Some of our critics maintain, the economic interests will in future be the only uniting force in human society.

Amongst the links of union, other than economic, I may mention the following:—

Local contiguity; Common language; common social institutions including what are termed personal laws; laws relating to marriage and succession to property and if these are inter-wined with religion as they are in India, then common religion; Common race.

Economic interests mean nothing more than immediate and palpable self-interest of individual citizens composing a State. Those who look upon economic interests as a healthy uniting link worth fighting for, cannot with any show of consistency condemn pursuit after the "loaves and fishes of office" as an unworthy object. For, under the present conditions in India, specially in the Punjab and your province, there are few other avenues of livelihood open to respectable Indians. When offices are bestowed on the basis of caste and creed, conflict between castes and creeds is due to diverse economic interests

SABHA'S POLITICAL CREED.

"The political creed of Mahasabha is misunderstood and misinterpreted The Mahasabha is as keen on the attainment of Swaraj as any other body, but it postulates the inter-communal relations should be so framed as to lead to Nationalism.

"It has, however, been urged that we should get rid of the British before, we proceed, to adjust the claim of classes and communities "inter se." There is no doubt that in adjusting the claims of classes and communities "inter se" we cannot ignore the presence of the third party. There is also strong circumstantial evidence that the separatist policy which has now arrived at its climax originated with the British. I adverted to it in my Multan address. In the appendix to that address I produced the data on which my conclusions were based. Dr. Moonje in his excellent article contributed to the annual number of Roy's weekly on the "Etiology of (Separate Electorates" has made a valuable addition to the data."

"Before I conclude I should like to give you a friendly advice. I shall be sorry, if as the result of this Conference your friendly relations with your neighbours inside the province or in contiguous areas are perturbed."

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

"My tale of woe discloses grievances, but I complain against the present Nationalist Government, which has treated us in a step-motherly manner and against Hindu leaders who have purchased a modicum of Swaraj by acquiescing in the sacrifice of our legitimate interests. I also complain against the policy adopted by the British Government and followed for the last 50 years which is responsible for the atmosphere in which we find ourselves.—(United Press.)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAGPUR CITY

Civic Move For Govt. Loan For Relief Works

NAGPUR, April 28.

The Nagpur Municipality adopted this morning a resolution expressing great concern and alarm at the growing unemployment in the City and requesting the local Government to sanction a loan of Rs. 6 lakhs or permission to float a loan of similar amount called the "Unemployed Relief Works Loan" to be spent on capital works, on clearance of slums, construction of school buildings for the relief of the unemployed.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Waghmare and seconded by Mr. Fulay.

Though opposed by some members on the ground that it was not the right sort of remedy that had been prescribed for the disease, the resolution was carried without a division.

An amendment to the effect that the Water Supply of the city should be augmented when new works in pursuance of this accepted by the mover.—(United Press.)

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